

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.35, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 16,984

號四十八百九千八萬一第 日十三月二年未己

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1919.

一拜禮

號一卅月三年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 100 lbs. net
 100 lbs. net
HEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S

BEER.

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

by
ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,

GLASGOW-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of **SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded with **E. O. Powder**.
HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
 5-8, ROSSINGTON ARCADE.

A LING & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
 Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
 Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
 Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
 Telephone 1319.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 15 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 15 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.30	" 15 "
4.30	to 6.00	" 15 "

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 15 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.30	" 15 "
4.30	to 6.00	" 15 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time issued in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, which can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Composture Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Through Express a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Through Express p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Through Express p.m.	No. 24 Through Express p.m.	No. 25 Through Express p.m.	No. 26 Through Express p.m.	No. 27 Through Express p.m.	No. 28 Through Express p.m.	No. 29 Through Express p.m.	No. 30 Through Express p.m.	No. 31 Through Express p.m.	No. 32 Through Express p.m.	No. 33 Through Express p.m.	No. 34 Through Express p.m.	No. 35 Through Express p.m.	No. 36 Through Express p.m.	No. 37 Through Express p.m.	No. 38 Through Express p.m.	No. 39 Through Express p.m.	No. 40 Through Express p.m.	No. 41 Through Express p.m.	No. 42 Through Express p.m.	No. 43 Through Express p.m.	No. 44 Through Express p.m.	No. 45 Through Express p.m.	No. 46 Through Express p.m.	No. 47 Through Express p.m.	No. 48 Through Express p.m.	No. 49 Through Express p.m.	No. 50 Through Express p.m.	No. 51 Through Express p.m.	No. 52 Through Express p.m.	No. 53 Through Express p.m.	No. 54 Through Express p.m.	No. 55 Through Express p.m.	No. 56 Through Express p.m.	No. 57 Through Express p.m.	No. 58 Through Express p.m.	No. 59 Through Express p.m.	No. 60 Through Express p.m.	No. 61 Through Express p.m.	No. 62 Through Express p.m.	No. 63 Through Express p.m.	No. 64 Through Express p.m.	No. 65 Through Express p.m.	No. 66 Through Express p.m.	No. 67 Through Express p.m.	No. 68 Through Express p.m.	No. 69 Through Express p.m.	No. 70 Through Express p.m.	No. 71 Through Express p.m.	No. 72 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SPECIAL NOTICE.

As there are still many adults and children who have not yet seen

"PINKIE & THE FAIRIES"

and are clamouring for admission to the party,
A FINAL MATINEE
has been arranged for

Wednesday, April 2nd, at 4.30 p.m.

The whole of the ground floor of the Theatre has been purchased, but seats may be secured in the Dress Circle if early application is made.

Price: \$3.00

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Booking open at MOUTRIE'S on Saturday, March 29th.

"AUNT CAROLINE"

will re-appear on

SATURDAY, APRIL 5th.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

IN

"OUR BOYS."

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY

for

LANTERNS

for

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

	8 inches	11 inches
Per Case of 500	\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100	7.50	11.00
Per dozen	1.00	1.25

CANDLES to burn about five hours,
can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NET—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE. AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—
CANTON NOODLE and MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known
"Poppy Brand."

Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2899.

Manufacture—12/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K368.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

FOR SALE

YVERT'S

POSTAGE STAMP

CATALOGUES

FOR

1919.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

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STATE AND LABOUR.

MRS. ADAMSON'S VIEWS.

NATIONALISING INDUSTRIES.

The Right Hon. W. Adamson, M.P., who has been re-elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labour party, has given me an interview on the industrial outlook and the policy of Labour in the new Parliament (writes the Labour Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*). Mr. Adamson places in the forefront of the work awaiting the Government and the House of Commons a full consideration of the causes of the widespread industrial unrest, and the application of remedial measures for its removal, among which he mentions the nationalisation of essential services, such as coal mines, railways, canals, shipping, and electricity supplies. In the opinion of Mr. Adamson, the urgency of the problem of industrial unrest, and the danger which it involves, will cause it to take precedence of all the other questions which were discussed at the General Election. Mr. Adamson speaks with intimate and inside knowledge of the Labour problem in one of the greatest of our industries, that of coal mining, as one of the ablest and most trusted leaders of the Miners' Federation, and treasurer of the Scottish Mine Workers' Federation.

In reply to a question as to the policy of Labour in the new Parliament, Mr. Adamson gave frank expression to his own personal views on the political and industrial situation.

My opinion (he said) is that the new Parliament will, from the very beginning, be much occupied with the serious problem of industrial unrest. This is pervading almost every industry and seriously threatens our productive power. I see Mr. Bonar Law mentions that the first work of the new Parliament will be that of establishing Ministries of Transport and of Health and dealing with the housing of the people. These are all matters of much importance to the social welfare and health of the people, and obviously require early consideration. The Government may propose the inexcusable march of events will dispose of the industrial problem has assumed a gravity which does not admit of delay. It is much too serious at this moment, when men's nerves are jumping from the protracted strain of the war, to permit of a policy of procrastination, of putting off action in the vain hope that something may happen to remove the difficulty.

I am strongly of opinion that both Parliament and the Government must face the industrial situation, and carefully examine the causes which have produced the widespread unrest which is really little short of a spirit of revolt against existing industrial conditions. When the cause of discontent has been traced to their source, then the Government will have to set to work to reach a speedy solution, because, failing acceptable remedies, the present position, grave as it is, will become even more dangerous to the country. In all parts the workers are putting forward demands for a shorter working day. A 47-hour week is claimed in some trades, 44 hours in others, and there is the probability of a general strike, not only in the Clyde area, but in other parts of Scotland, to secure a 40-hour week. The primary reason for the almost universal demand for a shorter working day is the desire of workers for more leisure. A second reason is that work may be found in the mine, the mill, the workshop, and the shipyard for the men demobilised from the Navy and the Army without displacing the present workers or causing the evils and the suffering of unemployment.

MINERS AND THE SIX HOURS.

The miners put forward their claim for a six-hours day by statutory enactment. We have now an eight-hours day, and we consider the shortening of the working day to six hours should be on the same basis. So far as the miners are concerned, the claim for a six-hours day will be pressed upon the Government, and failing prompt dealing with it I believe the men will take action to secure six hours by trade union means. It may be said that the miners are asking for a shorter working day than those in other industries, but to those who make criticism my answer is that there is no other employment which is more arduous, followed under greater danger, and with a higher casualty list. The toll of death and injury to the workmen as the price of winning coal is grievously heavy. Personally, I hope the Government will meet the claim of the miners for a shorter working day, and be prepared to effect a settlement by legislation, so that the six hours may speedily be brought into operation in every coalfield of Great Britain.

On the question of wages as a cause of industrial unrest I say that the underlying motive of this movement is the reasonable desire of the working class to a higher standard of living and living than they have been accustomed to in the past. The workers have made up their minds that there must be a higher standard of living and of comfort, and the opportunity of a better and fuller life than their pre-war earnings enabled them to live. The demands for higher wages in the different industries are of very different amounts, but they are all met with out unnecessary delay by employers, and falling a settlement in that way, by the Government. I wish to say to employers and to the country that I am profoundly convinced that in future the House of Commons will have to deal with a much greater extent with these industrial and economic problems. I know there is a generally prevailing idea that employers of labour are ready to bring a more generous spirit to bear, and where such a spirit exists I appreciate and highly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

VON MACKENSEN'S ARREST.

EVIDENCE OF ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Particulars in regard to the arrest of Von Mackensen have been published by *Le Petit Parisien*.

The interned field-marshal had given his word of honour not to make his escape, but information was obtained to the effect that he was preparing for flight on December 31st, and that his luggage had already been sent off the day before. Colonel Vix, head of the Allied Military Mission at Budapest, having fruitlessly called upon the Hungarian Government to provide guarantees for the field-marshal's internment, determined to take action himself.

At 3 a.m. a body of Moroccan Spahis arrived at Budapest, and by 8 a.m. Foth Castle was surrounded by them.

FIELD-MARSHAL'S RAGE.

Mackensen burst into a violent rage, and refused to receive Colonel Vix, but the latter maintained a firm attitude, and the field-marshal presently had him admitted. Colonel Vix, addressing Mackensen, said: "I have been given orders to ascertain the fact of your presence. My mission has been accomplished. I shall withdraw."

Mackensen replied: "I protest against this arrest. I placed myself in the hands of the Hungarian Government, not of the Allies."

Continuing, he asked, "Would you use force to prevent me from leaving?"

The Colonel replied that he had orders to guard him, and that all the men on guard were there for that purpose.

In the course of the day the field-marshal despatched a vehement protest to the Hungarian Government, which in its turn addressed a protest to the Allies, who, however, pointed out that the field-marshal had not fulfilled a single clause of his act of surrender.

HALF AN HOUR TO GET READY.

After some hesitation the Hungarian Government agreed to the transference of Mackensen to Neusatz-Ujvidek, under a guard provided by the Franco-Serbian Army.

At 7 p.m. Colonel Vix notified the field-marshal of this decision, and on his attempting to dispute the validity of the order, gave him ten minutes in which to get ready. At Mackensen's request this time-limit was, however, extended to half an hour.

Eventually at 7.30 p.m. Mackensen and his orderly officers took their seats in motor cars under guard of the French officers in command of the Spahis, and proceeded to Goedele railway station.

Arrived here, Mackensen, having ceremoniously saluted the French officers, entered the train which awaited him, and a dinner was at once served to him in a restaurant car placed exclusively at the disposal of himself and his companions.

Mackensen expressed his appreciation of the consideration shown for him, saying that it was "an example of real courtesy." He arrived at Neusatz-Ujvidek at 9 a.m. next day, and was interned in a castle in the neighbourhood of the town, where he is under a military guard.

value it. But at the same time it cannot be denied that there is a section of employers who believe that, with the end of the war, it is possible to bring labour back to the pre-war conditions—that they can again lower the standard to the old evil days of locks and garlic. Some trade union officials have an unpleasant indication of this spirit, when they come to the discussion with employers of wages, hours, or conditions of work, and are met with such foolish answers as: "Let the men strike if they are not satisfied." All I can say is that if this spirit is to be broadly applied to the consideration of our industrial difficulties, it will be a bad day for the country.

The Labour party, said Mr. Adamson in reply, has already drafted a bill which has for its purpose the emancipation of women. I am in favour—I believe the whole Labour party shares the opinion—of the enfranchisement of women on precisely the same terms as men, their admission freely to those professions which are now closed to them, and in every profession and industry into which women enter equal pay for equal work. Labour puts forward this claim for women on principle, as against either preferential treatment on the one hand, or prejudiced disability on the other. Then, in the legislation for the restoration of trade union rights which the Government is undertaking, the Labour party will insist on the same restoration without any whitening down of conditions which have been won by trade union effort in the past, and suspended only for the period of the war to meet a great national emergency.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

I asked Mr. Adamson what would be the legislative programme of Labour in the new Parliament.

The Labour party, said Mr. Adamson in reply, has already drafted a bill which has for its purpose the emancipation of women. I am in favour—I believe the whole Labour party shares the opinion—of the enfranchisement of women on precisely the same terms as men, their admission freely to those professions which are now closed to them, and in every profession and industry into which women enter equal pay for equal work. Labour puts forward this claim for women on principle, as against either preferential treatment on the one hand, or prejudiced disability on the other. Then, in the legislation for the restoration of trade union rights which the Government is undertaking, the Labour party will insist on the same restoration without any whitening down of conditions which have been won by trade union effort in the past, and suspended only for the period of the war to meet a great national emergency.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

MR. APPLETON AND THE OUTLOOK.

WAGES AND PRODUCTION.

(By "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, gave me an interview on the industrial outlook, the causes which are producing unrest, and the economic danger of certain trade unions forcing wages to a level which will cripple British manufactures in the open markets of the world. There is no man in the Labour movement who speaks with a wider experience than Mr. Appleton, who is secretary of a federation which has within its ranks a number of trade unions in a fairly wide range of industries, with an aggregate membership of one million, and who brings to his trade-union duties a trained judgment on economics and international trade.

In answer to my inquiries as to the present widespread unrest in many industries, Mr. Appleton said:

While I am satisfied that the present trouble is psychological rather than economic, I do feel that some employers have failed to take a long view. They have realised that during the period of transition from war to peace production a month's strike would deplete the funds of the trade unions without unduly injuring their own business. And some of them have succeeded in carrying out the object they had in view. The hardest thing the trade union official has now to do is not to play the game of the unscrupulous employer. It is obvious that some of the conditions accompanying the increase in the engineering trades have intensified the irritation felt by the workers, whose nerves are in an abnormal state from the strain of war conditions.

Some of the industrial unrest which exists is fomented by the small political group which has a definite revolutionary programme, a programme not concerned with the welfare of the people, but the propagation of political theories. It is unwise to ignore the effect of the propaganda they are making. In this respect the Press can do much, and so can those who hold important positions in the Church or as educationists. Unfortunately, the last thing we think of teaching in the schools or universities is industrial history or commercial economics. So while we have many thousands of people willing to guide, we have very few capable of giving guidance.

In the light of my experience in this and other countries, I often sit and think of the future of industry and of humanity. I perceive how difficult it is for a small country with a dense population to maintain a high standard of existence apart from a high standard of thought and effort. In countries like Russia and America there is less difficulty, because of the inherent capacity for producing and distributing all the necessities of life and material happiness. In an island country like Britain, where we depend upon overseas markets for much of our subsistence and most of our comforts, we are compelled to maintain and extend our overseas trade if we are going to maintain standards of living similar to those that are possible in self-contained countries.

It becomes, therefore, increasingly necessary for leaders of men, and those who aspire to be leaders, to understand the dependence of this country upon its overseas markets, and to realise that every penny added to the cost of production increases the selling price of the articles manufactured, and thus decreases the possibility of employment.

If the miners increase the cost of fuel, and the railway workers the cost of transport, they limit the markets in which their fellow-workers sell their goods, and ultimately, owing to the operation of the law of diminishing returns, decrease the value of their own labour. One effect of the extraordinary increase in the price of coal will be to direct the attention of scientists to the production of some other form of fuel for power and heating purposes. It would be stupid for the miners to imagine that there is no substitute for coal.

During the last fifty years this country has drawn its comforts mainly from its overseas trades. If the cost of fuel and transport are materially increased, with the competition of other countries in the markets of the world, greater effort, instead of less, will be necessary in order to maintain the existing standard of living.

The pressing of wages beyond a certain level is much like unduly forcing the pressure of a steam boiler. The engineer knows that a boiler will safely carry so many pounds pressure per square inch. If he doubles the pressure he does not increase the power capacity of the boiler. What he does is to send the boiler out of the window, and he goes out with it himself. That illustration represents an immutable law. There is no escape from it. When the workman learns this lesson it will be an advantage to him and to the community.

INDIAN LADY AS LINER'S DOCTOR.

No more striking illustration could be afforded of the increasing importance of the part women are taking in the world's work than that provided by the writer of "A Club Man's Notebook," in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "I received, last night," he says, "a letter written on board a P. & O. steamer bound for India by an Indian woman doctor, Shrimati (Miss) Mula Devi, who had been asked to take charge as physician and surgeon when the ship's surgeon—an old man—had to be sent ashore as Port Said on account of illness. Very likely she was the first woman to serve as a doctor on board an important liner bound for India. Certainly she was the first Indian woman to act in that capacity. Miss Mula Devi is a versatile young lady from the Punjab, who studied medicine at the Edinburgh University, and for some time was a lecturer at the London Institution. Just before she sailed she read to me poems that she had composed in five different languages. And it was good poetry too."

INTIMATIONS.

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

LOST SCRIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Scrip for the following Ordinary Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been lost: Nos. 27326 to 27376 registered in the name of JOHN PATTERSON (deceased) late of Prince's Buildings, No. 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

Application has been made to the Company for a duplicate certificate, and should no objection be lodged with the Secretary within thirty-one days from date hereof the application will be complied with.

By Order of the Board, E. BURROWS, Secretary.

14, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, March 27th, 1919. [639]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATOR is unable to send the necessary forms of Claim to Shareholders in the new Company to the undermentioned Shareholders as no addresses have been Registered. If no application in respect of such Shares is made by the specified dates (January 20th, 1919, or April 30th, 1919, as the case may be) the right to take up the New Shares will lapse and such Shares will be dealt with in accordance with the Agreement between the Company and the new Company.

Dated the Eighth day of January, 1919.

Shareholders names

English Chinese No. of Shares

Leung Po Yee 宜普樂 100 14679/14778

Poon Yuen Chuen 存源潤 20 181/200

do. 50 1/20 31/40, 51/70

Lo Tai Goon 000 201/400, 11014/11813, 20601/20800, 20801/21000, 20401/20500, 20801/20800, 21201/21600, 21501/21700, 21751/21800, 21801/22200, 22301/22700

do. 500 20601/20800, 21201/21600, 21501/21700, 21751/21800, 21801/22200, 22301/22700

do. 500 21201/21600, 21501/21700, 21751/21800, 21801/22200, 22301/22700

do. 50 12747/12796, 60 12797/12846

do. 50 12747/12796, 60 12797/12846

H. F. CAMPBELL, Liquidator. [197]

S.S. "CHI YUEN"

(LLOYD'S REGISTER NO. 593).

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of this vessel which has been damaged by fire, and is now lying at Raungoon.

Further particulars and copies of three independent Survey Reports on the ship can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong.

The buyer will be required to pay 10% of the purchase money on acceptance of the tender, and the balance on delivery of the ship, which must be taken at Raungoon within fifteen days of the acceptance of such tender.

Harbour Dues and other charges incurred from the date of acceptance of the tender will be for account of the buyer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GEORGE GORDON & COMPANY, LLOYD'S AGENTS, RANGOON. Telegraphic Address: "Gordon, Rangoon." [530]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN.

LOW PRESSURE WATER SUPPLY SPECIFICATION FOR PUMPING PLANT.

THE COUNCIL invites tenders for the following plant:—

ENGINES.—Three separate independent modern internal combustion engines, to run on gasoline, kerosene or crude petroleum, complete with all necessary valves, fuel tanks, piping, governors, exhaust piping, water cooling etc., approximately of 30 B.H.P. at normal operating speed.

PUMPS.—to be driven by the foregoing.

Three separate and independent pumps, preferably centrifugal, each to pump at normal operating speed, approximately 1,000 gallons (Imperial) per minute, Total lift 48 feet 6 inches including 12 feet suction (as a maximum).

The above to be housed in a square tower 20 feet x 20 feet carrying a 20,000 gallon tank. If pumps are belt-driven, there can be difference of about 8 feet 6 inches between the levels of the pumps and engines.

The engines to be quick starting and arrangements to be made for charging the pumps, if of the centrifugal type.

Tenders should give complete details of engine, pump and fittings, with approximate fuel and oil consumption, and of all other data of delivery.

Quotations should be made on either of the following bases:—

preferably (a) all machinery to be erected on foundations provided, and handed over after satisfactory working tests have been passed.

or (b) machinery to be delivered C.F. & I. Nantian Bund.

By Order, J. R. LYNES, Secretary.

Council Room, Tientsin, March 18th, 1919. [131]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements.

Write—Mrs. McLEWEN, Government Civil Hospital. [411]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT,

POULTRY & PIGEON

SHOW, 1919.

A SHOW in connection with

the above will be held (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) within their enclosure HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1919.

Entry forms containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, c/o Messrs. Hughes & Throgmorton.

[603]

SOCIAL UNREST.

MR. FISHER'S ANTIDOTE.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, visited Oxford recently, and addressed a large meeting of the instructors of the Oxford School of Instruction for Officers recently organised under the Educational Department of the War Office in the University Museum. Lord Curzon, the head of the department of the War Office organisation, presided.

Mr. Fisher said it gave him great pleasure to come to Oxford to address them in order that he might express to them the sense of importance which the Government attached to the educational work in the Army. He wished also to impress upon them his own sense of the great importance to the country of the work for which they were preparing themselves. The Army had been in a sense, for at any rate, the majority of the rank and file, a blind alley profession. On the evidence of most employers of labour in this country they would find that the discharged soldier in the past had not been able to take as good a place in the economic system of the country as he probably would have been able to take if he had not gone into the Army at all, and that in itself was a very grave fact.

They must all feel it was desirable that, if they were to have an Army based on the short service system, entrance into the Army, so far from being a disadvantage for civilian life afterwards, should afford an additional qualification for success in civilian life. That object could only be achieved by improving the education which was given to the private soldier while he was with the colours.

But quite apart from that general consideration, they must all realise that they were now living in very critical times, and the war had excited many aspirations, many hopes which could not be gratified in the nature of things. It had also created in many quarters the despair of the State. In Russia, in Austria, and in many parts of Germany there was a large body of working class opinion which despised of the State, and even in England voices were raised in favour of what might be called direct methods opposed to the ordinary Parliamentary procedure. Again, it was only natural when they got a large body of men like the men of the British Army, who had been subjected to a great period of strain and toil, who had been strung up by the opposition of formidable enemies, when suddenly the strain of opposition was relaxed, that they should get a feeling of unrest running through the Army.

SECRET OF GOOD TEACHING.

What was the antidote? The antidote was not a set of doctrines that never did anybody any good. The antidote really was an attitude of mind and an increased capacity for coming to a judicial and judicious decision upon the facts of life; and he thought it was only through education, only through enriching, enlarging, and multiplying the intellectual interests of this vast body of men who were going to be released into civilian life, that they were likely to find an adequate solution for the difficulties that would undoubtedly confront the country.

If he might speak as an old teacher himself, he thought the probable danger which the teacher had to confront was the temptation of trying to give his class too much at a time. The secret of good teaching was to make oneself absolutely certain that the class, even the stupidest member of the class, should carry away with him something definite—two or three definite ideas—at the end of the lesson, not facts but ideas. They did not want to cram the class with facts, but what they wanted was to give them thoughts to enable them to organise facts; and if this short course enabled them to do that, then he felt it would be a very great investment for them, individually and as a nation, extremely good investment for the country.

He had had a great deal of opportunity during the last few years of meeting working-class lecturers and intelligent working men, and he had been struck by one fact, and it was very significant, and that was that their free mind was always entirely full of economics, economic grievances, class questions, and that, however intelligent a man might be, it was difficult to get him for any long period of time to discuss any other kind of interest.

They had a very intelligent population now. There was a great deal of education in the country, and there was going to be a good deal more. He felt it was very important for the sake of the harmony and the happiness and sweetness of life that the mind of the intelligent working man should be filled with all kinds of worthy interests, and not merely with one interest. It was because this scheme of education in the Army was widely varied, because it catered for all kinds of tastes, and because it appealed to all kinds of interests, that he felt it would be such a valuable social element in the future.

A PENITENT GERMANY.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at a meeting of the Church of England Peace League in Church House, Westminster, said that when he was in America a difficulty which was brought up against him was that of Germany. No one, it was said, could trust Germany, and the question was asked him how was it conceivable that Germany could be brought into a League of Nations?

"Well, now, I fancy," said Dr. Gore, "that that difficulty has retired into the background. For my own part, I never felt that there was a way out of the difficulty without the complete defeat of Germany, but that complete defeat has been accomplished. I never in the least expected nor desired that there should be public professions of penitence on the part of Germany. That would have seemed to me much too dramatic to be real."

"But what I do believe profoundly is that when Germany realises the depth of the humiliation and loss to which she is subjected, as she will realise it, she will inevitably realise how profoundly and for how long a time she has been misled by the ruling caste which she has got rid of. With that consciousness, I do not see the least reason to doubt that Germany will become reasonably again a nation that can be lived with under the new conditions."

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.
QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT.

[FROM H. COLLINSON OWEN.]

The Allies have now been in Constantinople since November 13th, on which day their great fleet anchored off the Golden Horn, and on the surface it would seem that little has been done towards the solution of the greatest problem of the Near East, viz., the proper government of Turkey and its capital. (As a matter of fact, this is not one of the tasks of the Allies under the armistice, however persistent the idea of it may be in everybody's mind.) And yet, in spite of appearances, one great step forward has been made. It is that everybody concerned is convinced, once and for all, that the Turks are not competent to govern themselves, much less subject peoples; that they have recklessly thrown away all the many generous chances Western Europe had given them in the past, and that there is not the slightest promise that they would do any better with any further opportunities for reform that might unwisely be given them in the future.

In the past many individuals, or groups of individuals, were convinced of this thing. But now this conviction is common to all the Allies, who hold the fate of Turkey and her peoples in their hands, and with the bonds that now exist between them, born of common sacrifices, it should be possible to consider the problem in a spirit free from the jealousies and the diplomatic manoeuvres, which in the past were Turkey's chief strength, and arrive at some permanent and just decision which has been in no way influenced by Turkish wiles. Turkey ought never to have been called the 'Sick Man of Europe,' but rather the 'Spoiled Child of Europe,' for it is solely on the generous financial help and the moral support given, now by one Power, now by another—and all given with some ulterior motive—that Turkey's ruling classes have been able to live luxuriously while never doing an honest day's work to justify the heavy subsidies showered upon them.

One thing that stands out prominently in the present situation is that the Turks themselves do little or nothing to help in the past to which they are reduced. Tewfik Pasha's Government is a weak Government (and Tewfik Pasha himself cannot be called a strong man), but it is at any rate the Government which was formed to treat with the Allies after the armistice. But the Chamber, which ought to realise this and give some sort of support, does nothing but criticise and hinder. It is mostly composed of creatures of Enver Pasha, and though the chiefs have flown, their satellites are as active as ever. They become angry at the mere suggestion that Turkey has been vanquished in the war, and some little time ago, by the way, a Turkish general gave an interview in which he showed triumphantly that Allenby's victory was not a victory at all, but that honours rested even on the field of battle, and the Turkish Palestine army was preparing to fight again. This absurd attitude has died down a little of late, but it remains to be used again at any moment.

SENIOR COUNCIL.

The fact is there is every reason to believe that the Committee of Union and Progress is as strong as ever. Its name is not mentioned, but the organisation exists almost intact, and it is the only efficient thing Turkey has produced. It is more a secret society than a political organisation, and the orders emitted by its chiefs are passed on down the hierarchy and obeyed without question by its innumerable subordinates. It has very ample funds (extorted largely by charging a fantastic rent on each railway truck load brought through the country during the war), and it has more power than all Cabinets, because it makes or breaks them. If the situation is quiet it is because the Committee has ordered it so, and if political passion or racial fanaticism suddenly flares up it is because the Committee has given the order. It has organised massacres in the past, and even now, with the Allied warships in the Straits, could give the word for another one at any moment. That it would be very short-lived would not matter if it suited their purpose.

What, then, is to be done with a people which loves domination over other races, but possesses no power for good government, and is itself ruled by a sinister secret organisation which has great wealth and power, but no conscience? An international control drawn from the various Allied Powers is often suggested, but this would have its own inherent weaknesses, and no doubt in the years to come, when the effects of the Great War had worn off a little, the Turk would take advantage of this situation, just as he juggled with the various European Powers in the past. Here and there the suggestion is made that the United States should take charge of Turkey's affairs, and a small movement to this end has been started. But Turkey is a long way from the United States, and it would seem difficult for a country which has lived by the Monroe Doctrine to form a sort of protectorate on the far edge of Europe. The idea of an Anglo-French control is also often put forward, but it is possible that this might not be entirely free from the difficulties which would later be encountered in a more general international arrangement.

EXAMPLE OF EGYPT.

The suggestion one often hears from Turkish sources, amongst others, is that Great Britain should take Constantinople and Turkey in hand, and do with them as she has done with Egypt. It is impossible, when considering the question of Turkey, not to think continually of the example of Egypt. No doubt we could do the same here as we have done elsewhere, regarding Turkey simply as an extension of the 'White Man's Burden,' and shouldering this responsibility as we have done so many others. It is certain that nobody wants it for its own sake, and that if we undertook the task it would be from disinterested motives—as the best solution of an age-long problem. It is equally certain that we could do it better than any other people, having both the genius and the experience for this sort of thing. But the chief difficulty would be to persuade other peoples to believe in our complete lack of material interest in undertaking the re-generation of Turkey and the proper protection of all the peoples who live in the Bosphorus.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CROSS AND CRESCENT.
ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Members of the English Church Union crowded the large hall of the Cannon-street Hotel recently, and, with enthusiastic approval, considered the proposal to restore to Christianity the Church of St. Sophia, Constantinople. Mr. Athelstan Riley presided in the absence of Lord Halifax.

The Chairman said St. Sophia was the most lovely building in the world. It was a marvellous structure, first, as a building, and next, because of its extraordinary history. It was originally built by the Emperor Justinian in the year 537. A few years later earthquakes threw down a part of the dome, which was reconstructed on an improved principle, and the church was re-dedicated in 563.

WONDERFUL DOME.

Justinian had called to his aid to build the church all the resources of the civilised world. Columns, over 100 in number, were brought from all parts of the East and from Europe, many of them probably from heathen temples. Eight great columns came from Ephesus—some thought they formed part of the great Temple of Diana—and eight more came from Rome. The floor and walls of the church were lined with the most precious marbles, which were to-day to be seen, except in a few places where they had fallen away and where the Turks had replaced them with painted imitations. There was no church in the world which was so glorious in its decorations of gold and coloured mosaics.

The great feature of St. Sophia, which had struck all beholders with wonder and astonishment, was the dome. It was the Byzantines who made the great leap in architecture, the greatest ever made in its history, of putting a round dome on a square structure. That had been done since; we all knew the dome of St. Paul's, and many the dome of St. Peter's, in Rome, but the first great dome in the world had never been surpassed. The dome of St. Sophia was a true dome, as the shell was seen both from the inside and the outside, and it was 157 ft. wider than the dome of St. Paul's.

What St. Sophia must have been like at the time when it was used as a Christian church we could but faintly imagine. The great crown was of silver, the seats of the patriarch and bishops were of silver, the walls for some feet above the seats were of silver plates, and the altar was almost entirely of precious stones. In 537, when the great Emperor Justinian entered the church to dedicate it to the worship of Almighty God, he looked round at the mosaics fresh from the hands of the workmen, and he exclaimed, "Solomon I have surpassed."

A TURKISH MOSQUE.

In 1034, at the time of the great schism between Eastern and Western Christianity, the legates of the Pope came into the church and laid the document of excommunication upon the altar. Passing 100 years, they came to the fifth crusade of Western Christianity; he thought they must regard that crusade with the deepest shame. When the holy land turned aside from the conquest of the Holy Land and engaged upon the siege of Constantinople, and when they took Constantinople, they went to the great church and placed an abandoned woman on the patriarchal throne, profaned the Church in the most horrible way, and laid their hands on gold and silver and precious vessels in such quantities that they could not be numbered. Could it be wondered at that since that terrible day—and it was Easter Day—the Eastern had never really trusted Western Christianity; and it was the duty of Western Christianity to redeem that foul blot. (Cheers.)

As to the last chapter in the history of the great church, on May 29th, 1453, the Turks broke into it, took captive some 2,000 people of all ages and both sexes who had fled to it, plundered it of all it contained, and from that day the greatest Christian Church in the world had been a Turkish mosque. At present the church was in a very serious condition.

The Chairman concluded by moving the following resolution: "That this meeting urges the importance, on the grounds of justice to the long-suffering and oppressed people of the Turkish Empire and of the restoration of the great Christian church of St. Sophia to Christian worship."

The Bishop of Oxford, seconding the motion, said they demanded that the ending of the dismal Turkish tyranny should be marked by the surrender to its proper object of the greatest Church of Christendom.

The resolution was carried unanimously. It, Mussulman or Christian. They might thoroughly believe in our competence, but they must hesitate to believe that we would attempt this purely for the sake of civilisation. The British are still only a vaguely understood people. And finally we might shrink from it ourselves, foreseeing the difficulties and, no doubt, the thankless nature of the task, and realising that we have already a little too much on our hands.

But, whatever is thought, nothing will be settled here, and the question is one of the many which must be decided at the Peace Conference. It will probably prove to be one of the most difficult of all. For the moment the Near East is overshadowed by the events of greater majesty that are happening nearer home. But although it may be a little in the background just now, Constantinople has a way of forcing itself into the forefront of the world's politics. Now in the time to make a clean job of what has been a source of trouble and misgiving, and Russia's collapse should considerably help the deliberations. One satisfactory point is that the most complete harmony reigns here between the Allied representatives in their difficult task under the armistice. We must believe that at the Peace Conference a similar spirit will reign when the moment comes to consider one of the most delicate and pressing problems of all. Peace and security in the North Sea will be of little use if there is no permanent and sincere settlement on the Bosphorus.

SYNOPSIS

of

British Gazettes Nos. 511 to 515.

Showing To-night at

THE CORONET.

Buckingham Palace; Sandhurst Cadets receive the King's Banner. Scenes at the LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. "THE LAST CHARGE"—a genuine picture taken on the last day of hostilities. Scenes in and from an Airship: Bird's eye view of London including St. Paul's. WORLD WAR OVER: How London celebrated the great day of Victory. The King and Queen give thanks at St. Paul's. Victory Pageant at Basingstoke. Edinburgh: Their Majesties' visit "Auld Reekie." Canada: Lord Roberts in 1908. "but the War will finally be won by the genius of a French general named Ferdinand Foch, Professor in the Military School in Paris." London: Our democratic King and Queen with the Silver Badge men in Hyde Park. The Victory Ball in aid of the National Fund for Nurses. HARWICH: SURRENDER OF U-BOATS. SCAPA FLOW: The Triumph of the British Navy—GERMANY SURRENDERS HER FLEET TO BEATTY. H.M.S. QUEEN ELIZABETH: Admiral Sir David Beatty's signal to the German fleet—"The German flag is to be hauled down at sunset and will not be hoisted again without permission." GOD SAVE OUR KING AND QUEEN.

Note.—This is a very fine picture and should be seen by every Briton in the Colony, but bear in mind that there is no fake about the British Gazette and do not expect too much.

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

N.O. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Six Rooms and Furniture, May 1st. Apply to—DENNY & BOWLEY. [344]

TO LET.

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N.O. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak. Apply to—PER CY SMITH, SETH & F ILMING. [522]

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N.O. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak. Apply to—"A. B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [467]

TO LET.

From 18th April 1919. 1ST FLOOR, No. 33, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co's Premises). Apply to—SECRETARY, The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd. [498]

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [51]

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A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 248 Des Voeux Road Central. [140]

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G. B. A. B.

NOTICE.

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[23-1]

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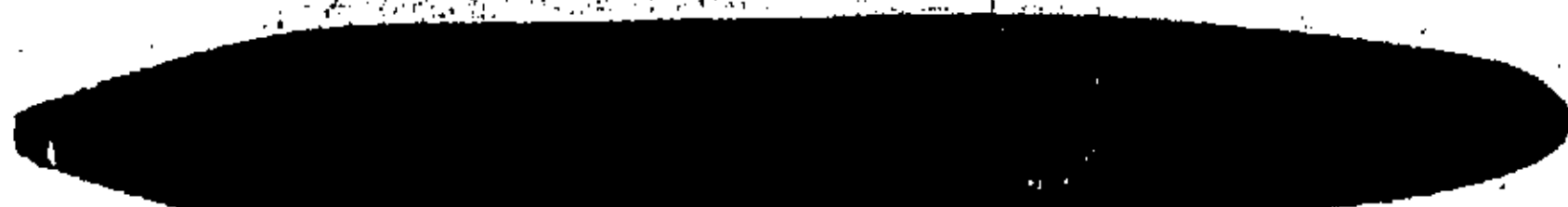
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[46]

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[105]

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board room. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman) presided and there were also present: Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, A. H. Compton, and C. S. Gubbay (Consulting Committee), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, H. P. Smith, G. W. Barton, A. Denison, G. Grimble, T. E. Peck, E. J. Chapman, E. M. Raymond, H. Leung, A. H. M. d'Silva, C. S. Remedios, and F. C. Hall (Acting Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, It gives me much pleasure to meet you again at this, the fifth annual meeting of the Company with so satisfactory a report, and it is propitious that the half-century should fall at a time when mankind is expectantly awaiting the conclusion of a peace from the terrible struggle that has shaken the world to its very foundations during the past four years.

The Company, as you are aware, was established in the year 1868, and from that date onward its career has been one of uniform success, and reserves have been accumulated which place it in a sound financial position and one which renders it qualified to meet every obligation which it has assumed. This accumulation more particularly applies to the last twelve years, during which period, owing to an alteration in the articles which allows of a larger portion of the underwriting surplus being carried to reserves than was formerly the case, the assets have increased by the sum of over a million dollars.

On reviewing the period of operations covered by the report and accounts now under consideration, you will notice that the premium incomes for both 1917 and 1918 show a steady increase, the figure for the latter being the highest the income of the Company has yet reached. The losses for the closed year are some \$40,000 more than for the year 1916, but this is due more to the number of fires than to any one fire of great magnitude, there being none of special importance to call for special mention. Losses for 1918 are less by \$25,000 than for 1917 at this time last year, but with a further twelve months yet to run it is too early to forecast any result. I may say, however, that the figures to-date promise well for a satisfactory outcome.

Sterling exchange has again militated against us, the rise from 3/- to 3/4 (the rate at which the present accounts are shown) causing a further shrinkage of our gold assets as expressed in local currency.

The investment and exchange fluctuation account has a good deal more to the credit of the Company than the slight appreciation of securities generally and to the favourable rate of exchange between Hongkong and Shanghai ruling on the 31st December last, and we have been able to transfer the sum carried to this account last year back to working account 1917. This reserve now stands at \$156,987.34, a figure which your directors consider sufficient to meet all possible contingencies.

The surplus to be dealt with is \$340,767.63. I have recommended the payment of the usual dividend of 2% per share and the appropriation of the balance of \$124,767.63 to our reserve fund. The staff have not been forgotten, and you will, I trust, approve of the Consulting Committee's action of voting a bonus on their salaries of 15 per cent., as has been done in the previous two years.

I would recall to your memories the Chairman's speech of the 25th March 1917, when he asked shareholders to do their utmost to give the Company all possible support that lies in their power. Competition is keen in these days and will, we think, grow more so as business generally again settles down, and we naturally look to you, who are financially interested in the Company's welfare, to give us all reasonable assistance.

I now propose the following resolution:—"That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of 2% per share, an addition to the reserve fund of \$124,767.63, and the payment of a bonus to the staff of 15 per cent. upon their salaries be adopted and passed."

Mr. A. Denison seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: As stated in the report, all the old members of the Consulting Committee seek re-election, and Mr. T. E. Peck has accepted an invitation to join. Under the Articles of Association, the remuneration of the Consulting Committee remains as fixed at a general meeting until altered by a subsequent general meeting, and, in view of the fact that on the election of all these gentlemen the Consulting Committee will consist of eight names instead of seven, it becomes necessary to pass a resolution of this character: "Hitherto, the fee to each member has been \$1,000 per annum, and the proposal is to retain that individual scale, which will increase the remuneration paid by the Company from \$7,000 per annum to \$8,000 per annum, and I feel sure that this will commend itself to shareholders."

Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. H. Compton, H. P. White, F. Maitland, O. S. Gubbay, and T. E. Peck were unanimously elected to the Consulting Committee. The remuneration was fixed at \$8,000 instead of \$7,000, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded by Mr. Barton.

Messrs. H. P. Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$600 each, on the proposition of Mr. G. Grimble, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

NEW ENGINEERING WORKS.

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., Shanghai, was held on March 21st. Mr. H. E. Arnold, who presided, said: The result of the year's working has again constituted a record. Our works have been very fully occupied during the past year, as although repair work fell off slightly, owing to the decreased number of vessels which visited this port as a result of the war conditions, this has been more than made up by the increased amount of new construction work which has been entrusted to us. This, combined with the fact that the Company is now deriving substantial benefit from the conservative policy which has been pursued in the past, explains the very satisfactory results before you.

The balance of the profit and loss account, including Tls. 43,052.70 carried forward from 1917, is Tls. 581,036.06 which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 20 per cent.	90,335.00
To pay a bonus of 10 per cent.	49,667.50
To place to Material Equalization Fund	200,000.00
To place to Depreciation Fund	25,000.00
To place to Dividend Equalization Fund	50,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund	53,333.38
To donate to War Funds	20,000.00
To carry forward	33,700.18

Making a total of Tls. 581,036.06

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that the land account has gone up very considerably: this is mainly due to the purchase of a large piece of land on the Pootung Point, which will be absolutely necessary if we are to proceed with our policy of development, to which I will later on revert.

Buildings, plant, machinery, steam launches: Under this heading there is an increase of Tls. 104,752.50, which is represented by the cost of our new slipway, and to the electrification of part of our plant, and further by the purchase of new machinery, the erection of an additional motor machine shop, and a new godown. The cost of upkeep of plant and buildings has been charged against revenue, and a further sum of Tls. 25,000 added to depreciation fund. It has also been decided to erect a house for our Managing Director in the neighbourhood of the works.

At the last annual meeting it was decided to transfer Tls. 50,000 to reserve fund, whereas the actual amount appearing as having been transferred is only Tls. 21,966.02. The balance of Tls. 28,333.38, has been transferred to a staff provident fund. During the course of the year, your Board came to the conclusion that if we wished to retain the services of our staff, it was desirable to introduce a provident fund, and it was further decided that in order to make this worth while, this fund should be made retrospective, as from the time that foreign members of our staff joined the Company.

The report and accounts as presented are overdrawn at the end of the year is rather high, but this is due to the heavy outlay we have had in purchasing new land. Such extensions as we have already made have not only fully justified the initial outlay, but have encouraged us in pursuing a policy of further development.

The new slipway referred to was completed early in the year, and has since accommodated many small craft, and thus relieved the dock and left it free for larger vessels, but in spite of this, a great deal of work continues to go on, owing to our having only one dock. Your directors, therefore, have in contemplation the construction of another dock. With this in view, and the increased amount of new building we are undertaking, we had to provide for future extensions, and consequently decided to purchase the only suitable site still available, to which I have already referred. The piece of land acquired has over 550ft. of river frontage, and you will thus see, should prove ample for future requirements, and the carrying out of the views which we have for its development.

The report and accounts as presented were passed with 10 dissentients.

The payment of a dividend of Tls. 1 per share and a bonus of Tls. 0.50 per share, for the year ended December 31st, 1918, was also carried, with three dissentients.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Dollar to a seat on the directorate was confirmed, and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was re-elected a director.

The directors were authorised to appropriate out of the profits of the company, and distribute as they see fit, the sum of Tls. 20,000 as a donation to British war funds.

The Chairman said that opportunity would be given to shareholders to state their sentiments relative to the proposal to issue shares at a premium of Tls. 15. The only question which arises to my mind (said Mr. Arnold) "is as to whether it is fair to shareholders to issue the shares at the high figure of Tls. 20. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is. The premium on a new issue of 30,000 shares would be Tls. 450,000, and shareholders not desiring to take up the shares they are entitled to, would be participating in the extra profits earned on this Tls. 450,000 of working capital, which will have been obtained without any cost whatever to the company; that is to say, to the present shareholders."

A resolution was carried with only two dissenting votes, requesting the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting of the company to consider a resolution authorizing the issue up to 30,000 of the unissued shares of the company, which shares shall first be offered to shareholders.

THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

TRAINING NOTES.

Training has commenced for the Gymkhana to be held on Saturday. The following times were recorded on Saturday, on the sand course, the going being fairly heavy:—

Victory Star was timed over the last mile of a mile and a quarter gallop, taking 2mins. 28.1-3secs., and covering the last quarter in 32secs.

Pink Eye galloped a mile and three quarters in 3mins. 0secs., taking 32 secs. over the last quarter.

Tytan Chief galloped a mile in 2mins. 19secs., taking 33 secs for the last quarter. Salamander took 2mins. 23secs. for a mile, the last quarter being done in 31secs.

Malcolm galloped a mile in 2mins. 18.4-secs., covering the last quarter in 31.1-secs.

End Or and Smokebox travelled in company over a mile and a quarter, taking 3mins. 0.2-secs., and covering the last quarter in 34.2-secs.

Rochester was timed over the last mile of a mile and a quarter gallop, taking 2mins. 24.4-secs., taking 32.4-secs. for the last quarter.

Swallow and Dalesman galloped three quarters of a mile, taking 1min. 45secs. and 1min. 50secs. respectively and covering the last quarter in 33 and 34secs. respectively.

Excelsior was timed over the last three quarters of a gallop over a mile, taking 1min. 40secs.

Mountain Ford (late Vesuvius Dahlia) and Flyford (late Firefly) went in company over 1 1/4 miles in 3mins. 3secs. They did the last quarter in 34 secs.

Greyhound was timed over the last mile of a gallop over a mile and a quarter, covering the distance in 2mins. 17secs., and taking 32secs. over the last quarter. Alexander took 3mins. 10secs. over a mile and a quarter.

Burning Daylight took 3min. 8.3-secs. over a mile and a quarter, covering the last quarter in 34.1-secs.

Wedding Bells and Hector galloped together over a mile in 2mins. 19.2-secs.

Morning Star and King John covered three quarters of a mile in 1min. 45.1-secs., taking 33secs. over the last quarter.

Lovejoy (late American Chief) negotiated the mile in 2mins. 30secs., taking 31secs. over the last quarter.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE & UNIVERSITY.

The only cricket match commenced on Saturday was that between the Civil Service and the University. The ground was soft and the ball slippery. The Civil Service batted first, but a heavy drizzle, which fell after they had scored 95 for the loss of 3 wickets, forced the abandonment of play. This League match, therefore, will have to be replayed at a later date. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.		UNIVERSITY.	
A. E. Wood, st. Ponsonby Fane, b Wright	36	B. W. Bradbury, lb.w., b Marley	11
B. W. Bradbury, lb.w., b Marley	11	P. T. Lamble, b Marley	38
P. T. Lamble, b Marley	38	H. E. Strange, b Marley	2
H. E. Strange, b Marley	2	F. Ling, not out	5
F. Ling, not out	5	Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	95		

R. E. O. Bird, F. Syme Thomson, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Edmonds, C. Sara, and C. Severn did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.		CIVIL SERVICE.		UNIVERSITY.	
Marley	12.5	0	67	3	
Wright	12	0	32	1	

COMPANY REPORT.

T.K.K. DIVIDEND.

The regular meeting of shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was fixed for March 28th. It was expected that instead of a 50 per cent. dividend the directors would recommend the payment on this occasion of 25 or 30 per cent.

It is reported by the *Oenka Asahi* that this reduction is due to anticipation of hard times coming. The T.K.K. enjoyed enormous profits during the war, but will probably feel the effects of the peace slump even more keenly than the other lines. What with the slump in nitro and the many complaints of the quality of Japanese goods received from South America, there is a prospect of a decline in the T.K.K.'s speciality.

The company was never able to make the South American trade pay before the war, not because of any fault in the management, but because of having to traverse the greatest ocean space in the world, while other companies, in the same distance, would have a dozen ports of call. Besides, this, other companies, envious of her profits, have made arrangements to compete on this difficult run.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

NAVY WIN THE UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

By defeating the Hongkong F.C. on the Club ground, on Saturday, the Navy become winners of the U. S. League. Although the game was late in starting, the Club lined up with only four forwards, Hamilton, the missing player, turning up shortly afterwards.

The Navy quickly assumed the offensive, and McCubbin stopped McNiven when he looked very dangerous. Several shots were attempted that caused Rodger very little trouble, but a fine one from Neal from well out in the field almost deserved to score. The Club then paid a brief visit to the other end but without success, and the sailors brought the ball back again and made a combined attack on the Club citadel. A goal seemed certain, but Rodger effected a marvellous clearance. The ball then went to Travis, who had only the goal-keeper to beat, but he missed his opportunity, shooting past the upright. The Club goal then underwent a severe bombardment, but Rodger, who was in magnificent form, beat off all assaults. A lovely centre from McNiven resulted in a shot being put into the goalmouth which brought Rodger to his knees, but he punched away in the nick of time. At the other end a free kick awarded the Club almost brought the desired result. Crocker gathered the ball, but was so hemmed in by opponents that he was unable to get rid of it. In trying to clear he was slightly injured, but soon recovered. When the interval arrived neither side had scored.

On resuming, the Navy attacked again and put in a couple of fine shots which Rodger dealt with successfully. Another attempt by the sailors gave McNiven a chance to get into shooting position, and he sent in a hot shot but was unable to get it past the clever Club goal-keeper. Then the Club adopted forcing tactics, and McTavish, having beaten the field, was well on the way towards the Navy goal, when he appeared to be tripped practically on the penalty-line. However, the referee, presumably, considered the fall accidental, and no free kick was given, the sailors eventually getting the ball away after the Club had been awarded a corner. At the other end Stewart got the better of McNiven in a charging bout. The Club then got through again, Rasmussen being in possession of the ball. Crocker came out as a last resource, and, luckily for him, Rasmussen shot straight at him, enabling him to gather the ball and throw it clear. Shortly afterwards, the Club had another chance to obtain the lead. Once again McTavish proved to be considerably faster than the opposing defence and gained a clear lead about twenty yards from goal. Crocker was helpless, and this time stayed in his goal, but McTavish, when only a few feet away, spoilt a fine effort by a wretched shot, and Crocker was not even called upon. After this, the Navy again took up the running, and Reichelmann brought off a fine clearance. Rodger saved a smart shot from Travis, but, shortly before the end of the game, McNiven gained possession and gave the custodian no chance with a shot as close range. This was the only goal of the match, and it enabled the sailors to win both the game and the league.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 1; ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 0.

This was a very pleasant game on the Club ground, in the junior division. The College men were all at sea on a slippery ground, but they played well. The combination of both sides was at times very good. The only goal of the match was scored by Street in the first half, Omar being prevented, by the slippery ground, from turning quickly enough to clear. In the second half the defence of each side appeared to advantage, although on one occasion Wain almost let his opponents in by rushing at a ball that he should have left to his goal-keeper and almost putting it into the net. Ellarby indulged in some vigorous kicking, but the ball generally went rather wide of goal. The result assures the Staff and Departments of the second position, with just a possibility of winning the league.

83RD CO. R.G.A.; 5; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC RES., 1.

Played on the Navy ground, this match resulted in an easy victory for the soldiers. In the first few minutes Dawson opened the scoring. Colman claimed the second, from a penalty. The third was obtained by Dawson, and the fourth by Yonli, who preceded it with a fine individual run. In the second half, Moss added another for the gunners, the Athletic responding by beating Gladwin with a good shot. There was no further scoring, the Artillery winning as stated above.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER.

SOME AMUSING REMINISCENCES.

Great conviviality prevailed at the annual dinner of the Kowloon Cricket Club and Golf Section at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday evening. Mr. R. E. Landsall presided over a gathering of about forty.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowling proposed the toast of the Kowloon Cricket Club. He said he had always understood that he was a member of the Club, and forgot for a moment that, about a week ago, he had been given "the push." He had a letter from the Secretary of the Club informing him that it was hoped he would make full use of the Club till he left, and, lest the members thought he might be a permanent fixture, he had to inform them that he was leaving the Colony on Wednesday. He took it that he had been chosen to propose the toast because, like Kipling's "soldier and sailor too," he had an inside knowledge of the Club. (Laughter.) He would not say much about the Club, either of their sporting preferences or their ability to grow leeks, but he knew that there was a very fine spirit in the Club and that, whatever they put their hands to, they did well. A real spirit of good comradeship existed in the Club, and it was good to know that there was a place one could go to of an evening and unwind a bit. He thanked the Kowloon Club for the splendid manner in which they had treated him, and he hoped that they would do the same to their new members. "Give the new members a sporting chance. You know what I mean. Kowloon is a wonderful Club; they are all jolly good fellows; good friends and sound at heart. Let us drink health and prosperity to them."

The toast having been drunk with acclamation, the Chairman, in responding, said that Mr. Dowling had "done him down." He had heard that Mr. Dowling was going to propose the toast of the Club in a rhyme of his own making. He had not done so, but he (the speaker) had persuaded Mr. Dowling to hand him the manuscript, and he proposed to read parts of it. Mr. Landsall then kept the gathering amused by reading the verses, in which Mr. Dowling had introduced references to the members of the Club by name. Mr. Landsall observed that he had no idea Mr. Dowling was a poet, as he was as plain as a pike post, and he suggested that Mr. Dowling should draft a sermon on the same lines. (Applause.) He was glad Mr. Dowling had mentioned the good fellowship that existed in the Kowloon Club. They were members of a sporting Club with the best recreation grounds in the Colony, but they were also members of a social Club, and he thought it could be said they were proud of the spirit which prevailed amongst the members. Mr. Landsall regretted the absence of Dr. Forsyth, the President, who had done more than anyone else to make the Club what it was to-day, and to create that spirit of comradeship to which Mr. Dowling had referred. He hoped Dr. Forsyth would soon be completely restored to health. He called on the members to drink to the health of the President of the Club, which they did with enthusiasm.

Mr. E. J. Edwards, in proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy," said that this year they met under far happier circumstances than before. The great war had ended—as they were all quietly confident it would end in a complete victory for Britain and her Allies. That victory in the Navy was symbolised by the abject surrender of the German Fleet. Nelson had obtained the supremacy of the sea for Britain at Trafalgar. Germany challenged that supremacy, and the result of that challenge was seen when her Fleet, with guns trained fore and aft, surrendered to the British Navy at Scapa Flow. The spirit of Nelson still remained in the Fleet, and Britain would ever remain "Mistress of the Seas." Before passing on to the Army, it was fitting that he should pay a tribute to the Mercantile Marine, whose pluck in adverse circumstances, in stormy weather, and in great danger, had been a great factor in the victory gained. They had every reason to be proud of the British Army. The new Army had nobly kept up the traditions of the old Army, and had proved itself worthy successors of those heroes who had fought in the Crimea and in Africa. (Applause.) The Kowloon Club had reason to be proud of its war record. There were 63 actual members serving with the colours, while of sea-going and naval and military members there were over 40. He trusted that the Club sub-committee, who were in charge of the roll-of-honour, would see that a fitting memorial was put up to those who had fallen. He coupled with the toast the name of Lieut. Evenden, M.C.

Lieut. Evenden, in acknowledgment, said that the doings of the Army and Navy were too well known to need any mention from him. He belonged to that unit which had carried the name of Hongkong to the great war. They all felt grateful to the Hongkong Defence Corps, for taking over their duties and thus enabling the G.O.C. to send them away. Lieut. Evenden then related briefly what the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion had done in the Egyptian campaign. The Battalion landed in Egypt in 1915 and went straight to the front. They were then moved towards the West and were in some fighting against the Senoussi. Later, they were sent back to Cairo, and, in August, 1916, were on the Canal. They took part in every "scrap," and followed. They were at Beersheba and Gaza, which eventually led to the capture of Jerusalem. They were in the last big push at Nabulus, which time they were attached to the Imperial Camel Corps. The Battalion had brought

back 1 D.S.O., 4 M.C.s, 7 D.C.M.s, 5 M.M.s, 1 Russian Order, 1 Serbian Medal, and 11 mentions in despatches. The speaker then read an extract from a book by W. T. Massey, in which that war correspondent quotes a warm tribute to the Battalion paid by General Cox. Lieut. Evenden described the gallantry of the Indian troops, which, he said, was beyond praise. Whatever honours the European officers had gained was due to the magnificent bravery of the Indian, who had worked hard and willingly. The Battalion was grateful for the fund opened by Hongkong and by Singapore on behalf of the men. The relations of every man in the battery who was killed, as well as every wounded man, had received a contribution in addition to what the Imperial Government had given them, and they were all grateful to those who started the fund.

Mr. J. J. Blackburn proposed the toast of the "K.C.C. Golf Section," which, he said, had been the mainstay of the Kowloon C.C. in the last few years. He hoped that all the sections of the Club would work together and so maintain the reputation which Mr. Dowling had given them. Most of the members of the K.C.C. who had gone to the Front were members of the Golf Section. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Hyde replied that the Golf Section had had a satisfactory year, in spite of the comparatively small number of members. They had had a number of competitions, and great enthusiasm had been shown. He would like to have seen some of the higher handicapped players taking a keener interest. He thanked those who had presented the golf prizes. Mr. A. O. Brown, who proposed "The Visitors," said he felt that he was a visitor, though he had a vague recollection that in some pre-historic age he had been a member of the Club. (Laughter.) In the past two or three years the destinies of the world had wobbled so much, and his own experiences had been so varied, that things which had happened two or three years ago seemed as if in a mist. For instance, having an idea that at one time he had played a game called cricket he had volunteered to take part in a match against some boys at Happy Valley—the Civil Service, he thought they were called. (Laughter.) He arrived on the battlefield between 3 and 4 p.m. just in time, he thought, for a cup of tea. (Laughter.) He had remained under cover for a time, exchanging greetings with shades of a prehistoric existence. (Laughter.) Then he marched boldly to the crease, but en route he was held up and told that he was improperly dressed, and he had dismal forebodings of a court-martial. (Laughter.) But he went on, and planted himself in front of a dump of firewood. (Laughter.) A huge figure then ran up and threw something at him which seemed like a bomb. Fortunately, he escaped injury, but a dump of firewood behind him was shattered, and he walked back thinking deeply of the ways of life. (Laughter and Applause.) He had strayed a bit. He only knew three of the visitors. One of them was Capt. Spencer, who had conducted him across Canada, presently, he felt, that he had been chosen to reply on behalf of the visitors. He wished to tell them of the only cricket match mentioned in the Bible, taking as his text "Peter stood at the wicket and Paul was bowled." (Laughter.) As far as he gathered, Paul was the Christian name of their war hero, Mr. Dowling. What over doubt they might have as to the ability of Mr. Dowling to hit hard and straight on the cricket pitch, there was no doubt whatever as to his abilities, in that direction, on the pulpit. And it had done Kowloon a darned lot of good. If they could transfer the spirit of the Kowloon C.C. to the Parish Hall, it would be a different church. He had said something strong to the person when Mr. Dowling had announced that he was going away, but, having received bad news from home, he was bound to go. Already the Parish Hall was being aired, with the improvements that the person had set on foot, and, if it could be carried on, it would be a different place. (Applause.)

The golf prizes were then given away by Mr. Landsall, the winners being as follows: Captain's Cup—J. Hyde; runner-up, A. Morrison. Eulogistic Cup—J. Jack; runner-up, D. J. Mackenzie. Booby Cup—A. Morrison; runner-up, J. Hyde. PAGE Cup—J. Hyde; runner-up, H. Overy. Oswald Cup—H. Overy; runner-up, D. J. Mackenzie. Morrison Cup—J. Jack; runner-up, D. G. Nicol. Mr. J. H. Maud, who called upon the gathering to drink to the health of Mr. R. E. Landsall, spoke in high terms of praise of the work done by Mr. Landsall for the Club, and the keen interest he had always taken. Mr. Landsall bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. G. Blair, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Spencer, Lieut. McConnell, Mr. W. B. Hind, and Mr. E. T. Mowley helped to keep the Company amused by their speeches with some "potted" stories and songs until the gathering broke up at about mid-night.

HONGKONG-SINGAPORE BATTALION, R.G.A.

FETED BY THE MOHAMMEDAN COMMUNITY.

The officers and men of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., were entertained atiffin, yesterday, by the members of the Mohammedan Community in Hongkong at No. 16, Kennedy Road, the residence of Mr. A. F. Arculli. The Committee responsible for the arrangements were Messrs. A. F. Arculli, Sirdar Khan, Mohamed Akbar, Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, Nawab Khan, Fateh Mohamed, Feroz Ali, G. D. Mehal, Gulam Mustapha, Miram Bux, G. H. Hussain, Kawan Khan, and Babu Noor Khan.

Mr. Arculli presided and covers were laid for over 225 guests. After the repast, speeches were delivered.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of "Our guests," said:—Capt. Skilton, British officers and N.C.O.s of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A. You have shown the world that you are worthy successors of those gallant men who fought and conquered under great leaders like Marlborough and Wellington. In fact, what they did is mere child's play in comparison with what you have gone through successfully. Your country is proud of you and the peace-loving world is grateful to you. You, Subadar Imam Din, Mussulman officers, N.C.O.s and men, we thank you and those others who have fought in the various battlefields not only for upholding the reputation of Indians as fighters, but also for proving that, when justly and fairly treated, they will always be found loyal and faithful. It requires a great poet to sing praises adequate to your achievements. All I can say is this—every one of you is a Rastoum and Isfandaryar in one. To us Mussulmans it is the more gratifying that your sense of Nemaq Halal has enabled you to withstand all sorts of bogus religious propaganda.

If I may strike a personal note, your doings appeal to me more than those of any other unit of the Indian Army, because I have known your battalion in my childhood days when its members were called Gun Lascars. These men were recruited from the Central Province, and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Though they were not as fine-looking a body of men as you, they did well in the 1st and 2nd wars with China. When I was eighteen, in 1875, I first had business dealings with them, and it was about then that the time-expired men were replaced by Punjabis and Sikhs. In 1890 the C.O., Capt. Hawkins, invited me to start a regimental bazaar in Macgregor Barracks, and, if I mistake not, it was about this period that the name of Gun Lascars was taken away and that of H.K.R.A. substituted. At the end of 1891 they were increased to four companies, and later on a company was raised for duty in Singapore, followed by another for Mauritius. They then became known as the H.K.S.B., R.G.A.

I have an idea that your Subadar Major, who is now absent, and Subadar Mehdi Shah were amongst those fresh arrivals in 1891. As for you, Subadar Imam Din, I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance in 1898 when your company came from Singapore under the command of Capt. Campbell to relieve the company transferred from here. In the Boxer trouble two companies of your battalion proceeded north and rendered good service in the relief of Peking. With these words I beg again to tender, on behalf of my associates and myself, our grateful thanks not only for what you have done for the King-Emperor and the Empire but also for doing us the honour of accepting our invitation. I need hardly add that I am more than glad you came. (Applause.)

Captain Skilton, commanding the Company, in returning thanks, said that it was the Mohammedan Community who had honoured them, and he thanked them for all the kind things they had said concerning his brother officers and the men. On their behalf he wished sincerely and truly to say that they felt honoured and pleased to be present that afternoon. The Mohammedan community had done their duty for the Empire just as much as the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion had done. He had the privilege and honour of commanding Indian troops, and he could testify to the fact that the men had done their duty honourably, and deserved all the praise bestowed on them. (Applause.)

Mr. Sirdar Khan said:—Capt. Skilton, officers, N.C.O.s and men of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A., and Mountain Battery, we have to thank you for accepting our invitation. The reason we have asked your kind presence at this party is to enable us to celebrate your victorious return from the battlefield; to acknowledge the mighty efforts made, and the high

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PEACE CELEBRATIONS. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to form the Executive Committee of the Peace Celebration and War Memorial Committee:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Slingsby, K.C., O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman), Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E. (Treasurer), Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Secretary), Major-General Vyntriss, the Bishop of Victoria, Commodore Garner, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak, Messrs. V. L. A. Fairley, H. W. Bird, C. M. Ede, H. W. Looker, F. Maitland, W. Nicholson, N. L. Watson, E. A. M. Williams, and T. Petrie.

THE CABLE CENSORSHIP. FURTHER REVOCATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS.

The following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretariat from the Chief Censor in England:—

Commercial telegrams may be exchanged with the inhabitants of German territory on the left bank of the Rhine now in the occupation of Allied Forces, provided such telegrams relate only to the supply of goods to that territory.

Personal telegrams may not be exchanged with inhabitants, but are permissible in communication with members of Allied Occupying Forces.

These instructions do not apply to telegrams exchanged with Alsace-Lorraine or Luxembourg.

Telegrams to and from Alsace-Lorraine are allowed under the same conditions as to and from France.

Telegrams to and from Luxembourg are allowed as to and from neutral countries in Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—On the 17th March, 1919, Reuter's Agency, amongst other items of news, published the following:—

"EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM."

"AMERICA'S THREAT TO ITALY."

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

"The United States has warned Italy that unless the latter ends the delays being caused to the transmission of supplies to the newly-established Jugo-Slav and Czech-Slav States, steps will be taken to cut off the supply of American foodstuffs to Italy."

I am now authorised by my Government to contradict the false news disseminated by Reuter, which, of course, could not have been believed by those who know the Italian character. We have the custom of being generous to a fallen foe. Since the Armistice, we have been feeding Austria, and during the war we treated the Austrian prisoners so kindly that they erected in one of their camps a rough monument to Dante as a simple token of their sincere gratitude. If further proof were required, it is sufficient to point out the fact that while the greater part of Europe is a seething caldron of unrest, Austria, up to the present, has been in a state of relative calm, thanks to the intelligent and humanitarian assistance of neighbouring Italy.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

Z. VOLPICELLI,
(Consul General for Italy).
Canton, 29th March, 1919.

important services rendered by you from the beginning of the war up to the end, and to rejoice together with you over the fact that once more we Indians have proved our inviolable loyalty, love, and honour to our King-Emperor and country—you in the vast sandy deserts of the battlefield, and we in the safe but busy life of the city. We are proud of the fact that your many sacrifices and heroic deeds have been highly appreciated. This appreciation is a proof of the great efforts you have made at a time when the world was passing through unparalleled horrors, when the abhorred monster of German militarism was indulging in its lust of blood at the expense of the peace-loving members of the human race, when that same influence, having beguiled Turkey into the battlefield by its lies, thought that the Muslim world in general and the Mussulmans of India in particular would side with Turkey. We have, however, done our share towards convincing our arrogant enemy, the father of civilisation, that we Muslims have no love for the stirring up of hostile but believe in and strive for peace and goodwill on earth, and it will be a very long time before Germany can forget the stand we Britons have taken up with our Allies France, America, Italy, etc. (Applause.)

An Indian Subadar Major replied. The guests then spent a couple of hours in social chat, dispersing in the evening.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

TELEPHONE 1741

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

- SOCKS -

- BRACES -

ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
LIGHT WEIGHT UNDERWEAR
VEST & DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL.
WOOL & COTTON.
SILK & WOOL.
INDIA GAUZE.
AERTEX CELLULAR.
B.V.D. COTTON & SOISETTE.
TWO THREAD LISLE.
THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 MORE NIGHTS.

9.15 p.m.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
HIS SECOND MILLION
PICTURE
"SHOULDER ARMS"
THE DORROS
in
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.
SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muricite of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346
BE COOL
By wearing our loose fitting
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
We have now a large assortment including
"FLORINET" "AERTEX" "SOFT" "INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D." INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

ON leaving Hongkong, Lieut. Colonel J. W. WARDEN and the Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion, THE KNOX'S MOUNTAIN, with to thank their numerous friends and the Members of the Messes and Clubs in and near Hongkong for the unbounded hospitality and kindness shown to the Officers during their stay in the Colony.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6310 of the abovementioned Company for 50 Shares of the Company numbered 38937/70 and 38711/35 and Certificate No. 6811 of the said Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 40310/37, 11497/49 and 39721/45 both in the name of SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN, and dated the 17th day of May, 1917, have been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will be recognized. New Certificates for the said Shares have been issued to and in the name of the said SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificates referred to above.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 31st, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

TO-DAY

Monday, March 31st.

To-morrow

Tuesday, April 1st,

and on

Thursday, April 3rd,

and

Friday, April 4th.

D. M. GOODALL.

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 31st day of March, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the Lot of CROWN LAND at Barker Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Area	Rate	Amount	Notes
1	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
2	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
3	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
4	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
5	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
6	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
7	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
8	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
9	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
10	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 31st day of March, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at the expiration of 25 years and 50 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Area	Rate	Amount	Notes
1	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
2	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
3	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
4	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
5	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
6	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
7	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
8	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
9	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	
10	1/2 acre	10/-	5/-	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1919, commencing at 2.15 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYANAKA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, March 29th, 1919.

By Order of the Committee.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1919.

By Order of the Committee.

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Hongkong, March 27th, 1919.

By Order of the Committee.

Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (MONDAY), MARCH 31st, 1919, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd, to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (MONDAY), MARCH 31st, 1919, at 11 A.M., for the purposes of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1919, until TUESDAY, April 1st, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 26th, 1919.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is passed be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of \$2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$250 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the Article:

"106 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the Article:

"107 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 108 of the Article:

"108 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 109 of the Article:

"109 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 110 of the Article:

"110 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 111 of the Article:

"111 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 112 of the Article:

"112 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 113 of the Article:

"113 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 114 of the Article:

"114 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 115 of the Article:

"115 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 116 of the Article:

"116 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 117 of the Article:

"117 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 118 of the Article:

"118 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 119 of the Article:

"119 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 120 of the Article:

"120 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 121 of the Article:

"121 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 122 of the Article:

"122 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 123 of the Article:

"123 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 124 of the Article:

"124 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 125 of the Article:

"125 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 126 of the Article:

"126 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 127 of the Article:

"127 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 128 of the Article:

"128 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 129 of the Article:

"129 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 130 of the Article:

"130 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 131 of the Article:

"131 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 132 of the Article:

"132 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 133 of the Article:

"133 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 134 of the Article:

"134 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 135 of the Article:

"135 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 136 of the Article:

"136 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 137 of the Article:

"137 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 138 of the Article:

"138 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

By the insertion after Article No. 139 of the Article:

"139 (a). The Board may employ any person to whom it may think fit to assign the duties of a Secretary, and may terminate his employment at any time."

INTIMATION

PARASITIN

KILLS

TICKS AND FLEAS

ON

DOGS AND CATS.

This preparation is non-poisonous and harmless to animals. It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and gives a fine gloss to the coat.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

DEATHS.

BENNETT.—At Saloonia, on November 27th, 1918, Captain G. W. BENNETT, M.C., Yorkshire and Lancashire Regt., of Shanghai, aged 32 years.

GREEN.—At Shanghai, on March 21st, SAMUEL GREEN, professional to the Shanghai Golf Club, aged 30.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

PEACE TREATY ALMOST READY ALLIED MISSIONS INTERNED IN BUDAPEST:

SHARP ALLIED ACTION DEMANDED.

FRESH DISORDERS IN CAIRO:

SITUATION CAUSING ANXIETY.

TWENTY THOUSAND BRITISH MINERS ON STRIKE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY GOOD PROGRESS MADE

PARIS, March 25th.

A Conference between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Professor Orlando and President Wilson continued till late this afternoon. No secretaries or stenographers were present.

It is understood that good progress has been made with the Peace Treaty.

TREATY ALMOST READY

PARIS, March 25th.

In view of the seriousness of the European situation, a big effort is being made to have the Peace Treaty ready within the week.

Practically all the terms of the Treaty have been formulated.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Professor Orlando are concentrating their efforts on a final shaping of the terms.

"THE GERMANS MAY NOT AGREE."

LONDON, March 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said:—

"We are going to demand the reduction of the German Army to 100,000, and are not going to allow Boy Scouts, but the Germans are unlikely to agree."

"The present state of Europe is one of increasing gravity and perplexity, and we must not throw away the results gained by the sacrifices of the millions of our men in the past four years. We must not unduly reduce our strength." (Loud cheers.)

CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

WHEN THE ENTENTE'S NOTE
ARRIVED.

BERLIN, March 23rd.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* Budapest correspondent states that the situation was untenable even before the Entente's Note was delivered.

The demands of the unemployed and of the Communists had lately been most excessive. They included the payment of house rent and the halving of food prices.

All the Cabinet's concessions were ineffectual to stave off revolution, which was impending.

When the Entente's Note arrived, Count Karolyi seized it as a pretext to represent himself as the friend of the proletariat.

DISORDER AT BUDAPEST.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

A message from Berlin states that there was firing at Budapest on Friday and Saturday. Many casualties resulted. Much plundering of food-shops and jewellers' shops took place.

MARTIAL LAW IN BUDAPEST.

BERLIN, March 24th.

A message from Budapest states that the city is quiet.

The Government proclaimed martial law, as there was plundering and armed resistance to the Soviet Government.

The sale of alcohol and the carrying of arms by anyone, except by the Workers' Guard, are prohibited.

The Bourgeois newspapers appeared on Saturday, uncensored.

Resistance by the Bourgeois is nowhere visible.

The Slovak Government has ordered the mobilisation of five levies.

COUNT KAROLYI ASSASSINATED?

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

An unconfirmed report from Budapest states that Count Karolyi has been assassinated.

ALLIED TROOPS IN HUNGARY.

PARIS, March 24th.

L'Echo de Paris states that two French Divisions, several Serbian Divisions, and the Rumanian Army are in a position to deal with the situation in Hungary.

FRENCH COLONEL WOUNDED.

PRAGUE, March 25th.

It is reported from Budapest that Colonel Vix, head of the French Military Mission, has been wounded and is a prisoner.

Major Freeman, of the British Military Mission, escaped.

ALLIED MISSIONS QUIT
BUDAPEST.

PARIS, March 25th.

The *Times*' Correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that it has been officially declared that the Entente Missions have quit Budapest.

All Foreign Officers were disarmed, and their decorations removed, when the revolution broke out, on Friday.

The French and British detachments were disarmed on Saturday.

The frontiers are now closed. Little news has been received.

ADDIED MISSION INTERNED.

LONDON, March 25th.

Contrary to the official statement already cabled, it is now reported that all the members of the Entente Missions in Budapest have been interned.

A BOLSHEVIST REQUEST.

PARIS, March 25th.

Le Matin reports that Russian Bolsheviks asked the Hungarian Soviet Government to hold the members of the French Mission as prisoners, with a view to their exchange for the Soviet Mission, which the Bolsheviks declare the French are detaining at Salonica.

THE ENTENTE'S "BLINDNESS."

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Budapest, dated March 24th, states that Count Karolyi, making his farewell speech to the Cabinet, attributed the revolution to the Entente's blindness.

"A VALUABLE ALLY."

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

M. Tchitcherine has sent a message to Budapest welcoming Hungary as a valuable ally, as the position of the Bolshevik Armies is difficult.

COUNT WEKERLE ARRESTED.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the ex-Premier, Count Wekerle has been arrested.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

A message from Berlin states that a Plenary Committee of the Workers' Councils of German-Austria resolved, in view of German-Austria's complete dependence on the Entente for food, not to accede, at present, to their Hungarian comrades' appeal to them to enter into a contract with the Russian Soviet Government, but to be ready for all eventualities, and to continue, as rapidly as possible, to develop the Soviet organisation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A message from Budapest, dated March 25th, states that the National Council, upon the motion of the President, decided to dissolve.

Count Karolyi's party was similarly dissolved.

It was then decided to support the Revolutionary Government.

SHARP ALLIED ACTION
DEMANDED.

LONDON, March 26th.

The newspapers regard the action of Hungary as a direct challenge to the Associated Powers, and demand firm and sharp action, in order to establish control of the situation.

They attribute the decision to hold a conclave in secret to these events, describing the meeting of the four statesmen (Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Professor Orlando) in Paris as, in effect, a Council of War.

THE GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET.

STREAMERS LEAVE GERMAN
PORTS.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

Food-ships are leaving the principal German ports for Allied ports.

FIRST SURRENDERED BATCH
ARRIVES.

LONDON, March 25th.

The first surrendered German merchantmen have arrived in British ports.

THE NATIONALIST RISING
IN EGYPT.

WARNING BY GENERAL WATSON.

CAIRO, March 17th.

General Watson summoned the leaders of the Zagloul party, and told them that he held them responsible for the dreadful excesses committed. He ordered them to exercise their utmost influence to prevent disturbances, and said that the British Army had, so far, dealt lightly with the situation, but that if the disorders were not stopped, stronger measures would be necessary.

The leaders protested their innocence, and declared that the agitation was beyond their control. They expressed anxiety to carry out General Watson's demands.

UNDOUBTEDLY CAUSING
ANXIETY.

LONDON, March 24th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that the latest reports showed that the railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria, and the telegraphic communication between Cairo and Tanta had been restored. Wireless telegraphy was being used between Cairo and Alexandria.

The situation was undoubtedly causing anxiety.

He emphasised that General Sir F. R. Wingate, who was remaining in England, could afford valuable advice and assistance to the government, who fully support General Sir E. Allenby in dealing with the situation.

He did not think that General Sir F. R. Wingate was in any way superseded. GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that there was every indication that the general improvement in the situation in Egypt was being maintained.

The Acting High Commissioner had reported that the firm action of the authorities was having due effect, and that Cairo and Alexandria continued to remain quiet.

In the Behara Province, agricultural work appeared to be proceeding normally, except in the district between Damanhour and Kafrelzayat, but, possibly, the Bedouins in the western district of that Province might attempt further marauding expeditions.

FRESH DISORDERS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 25th.

The cab drivers have struck work. Fresh disorders occurred at Cairo in which the military dispersed crowds, who were attempting to storm the government printing works.

Unsuccessful attacks were made upon the Helouan railway bridges, lines, and telegraphs.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY
ASSOUAN.

The latest official Egyptian news states that a detachment of troops from the Sudan has been sent to occupy Assouan.

The situation in Egypt is steadily improving.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

EPIDEMICS IN PETROGRAD.

HELSINKI, March 24th.

Besides spotted fever, typhus and cholera, also ravage Petrograd. All the hospitals are crowded.

The mortality is increasing daily. The corpses are collected into big wooden bins, which, after being emptied into big graves, are sent back to the hospitals for new loads.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

CONFERENCE WITHIN CLOSED
DOORS AGAIN.

PARIS, March 24th.

The Peace Conference has decided that no details of its proceedings may be published, except those contained in the communiqué, which does not indicate the date of the next meeting of the Council of Ten.

French diplomats state that the Council's labours will be continued, as private conversations, and will not be held at the Quai d'Orsay.

The French newspapers sharply criticise this reported decision.

THE ITALIANS AND FIUME.

PARIS, March 24th.

Le Temps is authentically informed that the Italian Delegation's reported decision regarding Fiume, cabled on March 21st, is incorrect.

ENEMY SUBMARINE CABLES.

LONDON, March 24th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated March 24th, states that the Supreme War Council has decided the future status of the submarine cables captured from the enemy, and has adopted the United States' proposals concerning the powers of the Teseben Commission.

CANADA'S CLAIMS, FROM
GERMANY.

OTTAWA, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dautremblay, Member for Outremont, Quebec, moved a resolution that Sir R. L. Borden be instructed to take steps to claim from Germany indemnity corresponding to Canada's war expenditure, or to claim this amount from the indemnity Great Britain will receive from Germany.

Sir Thomas White, the Acting Premier, said that Canada's claims for indemnity and reparation would be forwarded to Sir R. L. Borden. He was certain that these would be pressed at the Conference like those of other parts of the Empire, but he considered it inadvisable that Sir R. L. Borden's hands should be fettered by a resolution from Parliament.

He added: "I am sure that Great Britain will desire, as she always has desired, to act in this matter, as in others, with the most scrupulous sense of justice—even generosity."

The resolution was withdrawn.

GERMAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION
TO VERSAILLES.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A message from Berlin states that the British Commission has invited the German Government to send a Financial Commission of six persons to Versailles.

AMERICAN AMENDMENT TO
LEAGUE COVENANT.

PARIS, March 25th.

The American amendment to the project of the nations against the influx of foreign labour was adopted on Tuesday by the League of Nations' Commission. It affirms the right of any country in the League to cancel matters solely within its jurisdiction.

Another important amendment of the League of Nations' Covenant was the alteration of Article 30, which empowers the Supreme Council to formulate a plan for the reduction of armaments. The language of the Article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to simple recommendations to the Governments affected.

Virtually all the Commissions and Sub-Commissions of the Peace Conference are awaiting instructions from the Supreme Council to close and submit their reports—*American Wireles*.

GRAVE PROBLEMS BEING
DELIBERATED.

PARIS, March 25th.

It is understood that the Council of the Great Four continues to meet twice daily, either at President Wilson's, M. Clemenceau's or Mr. Lloyd George's residence, until positive results are reached. French diplomatic circles state that the issue of communiqué is likely to be, at present, restricted. None were published yesterday, but according to the same source the first of the grave problems deliberated was reparation for war damage. An agreement was reached on the majority of points, except the total which can be demanded from Germany, on which financial experts differ. The Supreme Council will decide.

The other questions discussed were the spread of Bolshevism, in connection with the Hungarian revolution; the growing disorders in the south-east of Europe, especially towards Odessa; and the Franco-German frontier.

Mr. Lloyd George attended yesterday's meeting.

BRITISH LABOUR.

RHONDDA VALLEY MINERS
STRIKE.

LONDON, March 24th.

Nearly 20,000 miners in the Rhondda Valley struck to-day as a protest against the Government's non-acceptance of all the demands of the Miners' Federation.

LABOUR SITUATION MORE
HOPEFUL.

LONDON, March 24th.

Despite the action of the Rhondda Valley strikers, who now number 24,000, the Labour situation is more hopeful, owing to the belief that the conference between the Government and the miners will secure a final settlement. Moreover, Mr. Bromley mentioned yesterday evening that he was optimistic as regards a railway settlement, and said that today's conference had reached a general agreement, although not a final settlement. He was more confident than ever that the negotiations would achieve the desired results in a few days.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LIMIT.

LONDON, March 25th.

At a conference, between the Executive of the Miners' Federation and the Government, Mr. Bonar Law, in the course of a long and conciliatory statement, dealing with the proposed modifications, by the miners, of Mr. Justice Sankey's report, said that the Government were unable to go beyond Mr. Justice Sankey's chief recommendations.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the great benefits accruing to the miners if the report were accepted and a strike averted, from the anticipated fall in the cost of living before the end of the year. Moreover, the Commission would continue to sit and issue interim reports, as regards improving mining conditions.

Mr. Robert Smillie, replying, undertook to submit the position to the Miners' Conference fully on March 28th. He was of opinion that the continuation of the Commission would probably open a new era in which it would be possible to do more to bring peace and prosperity to the mining industry than anything done so far.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE'S
RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Press Bureau states:— A unanimous report of the Provisional Joint Committee appointed by the Industrial Conference (convened on February 27th) to consider the causes of the present unrest and a settlement of the questions of hours, wages, unemployment, promotion, and co-operation between Capital and Labour, has recommended, *inter alia*, the legal establishment of the principle of a forty-eight-hour week, the discouragement of systematic overtime, minimum time-rates and wages, organised short-time in periods of depression, and the acceleration of the Government's housing schemes.

The report states that for the development of new industries, and for more adequate provision for unemployment, sickness, infirmity and old age, there should be established a permanent National Industrial Council to advise the Government, consisting of 400 members, elected equally from the Trade Unions and employers.

In the event of the Conference adopting the report, at the meeting on April 4th, the Committee urges the Government to give effect to it forthwith.

GERMANY.

NEGOTIATING WITH THE
BOLSHEVIKS.

PARIS, March 24th.

It is reported that Count Brockendorff von Rantzau is sending the Socialist, Herr Kauteky, to Moscow to negotiate with the Bolsheviks.

DELIBERATION OF AN IMPORTANT
QUESTION.

PARIS, March 24th.

President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Professor Orlando and Marshal Foch to-day deliberated the question of the disembarkation of the Polish Division at Danzig, as the new situation in Hungary renders a prompt settlement imperative.

BAVARIA DISARMING.

ZURICH, March 24th.

The Foreign Minister informed the German Government that Bavaria was disarming, and would not, in future, furnish soldiers for the Empire.

PROTEST AGAINST "DISMEMBER-
MENT."

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Berlin states that a demonstration in protest against the dismemberment of Germany was held in Danzig, West Prussia, and part of Upper Silesia.

THE ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

OBSCURE SITUATION IN THE
UKRAINE.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that the situation in the Ukraine was obscure. There was no immediate danger to Odessa, which the Allies did not intend to vacate. (Cheers.)

The Allied forces were under the control of the French Command who were taking the necessary measures to deal with the situation.

ALLIES STILL IN ODESSA.

LONDON, March 24th.

Reuter, stating that information received in London, indicates that the Allied garrison will defend Odessa against the Bolsheviks, in case of necessity.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated March 25th, states that the Allied troops were withdrawn from Siegedin and Arad.

BRITISH MISSION TO MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter learns that a British Commission has been sent to Moscow, under the Soviet Government's safe-conduct, in connection with a number of British officers and men taken prisoners by the Bolsheviks. Arrangements are being made to secure their early release on the basis of exchange of prisoners.

THE PRESENT SITUATION
REVIEWED.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, reviewing the situation in Russia, said that there had been very little fighting in Murmansk, where the block-houses had enabled the Allies to hold an immense front very economically. The success of the Estonians, who were partly supplied with British arms, showed the weakness of the Bolsheviks.

There was no official confirmation of the Bolshevik invasion of Hungary, but the position in Rumania, which was menaced by a Bolshevik advance, was disquieting. It was hoped that energetic efforts would be made to succour Rumania, which was a great anti-Bolshevik buttress.

Mr. Churchill detailed the British efforts to support General Koltchak in Siberia and General Denikin in South Russia, with arms and instructors, without involving British troops.

He mentioned that we had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India, holding back the Bolshevik emissaries without severe fighting. Mr. Churchill, concluding, said:—

"The whole country is in a state of practical insurrection."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BY
ELECTION.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Oxford University by-election, owing to Mr. R. E. Prendergast, the Minister of Agriculture, having been raised to the Peerage resulted as follows:—
Professor Owen (Coalition U.)... 2,013
Professor Gilbert Murray (Liberal)..... 1,330
Professor Athelstan Riley (Independent)..... 1,033

THE BRITISH ARMY.

POST-WAR ARMY OF 900,000 NOT
EXCESSIVE.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to the Opposition criticisms of the Military Service Bill, said that unless men re-enlisted for a period of two years, and upwards, it would be impossible to relieve territorial and other troops in India and elsewhere, who ought to have effective relief. (Cheers.)

The Government must do everything to re-create a voluntary Army at the earliest possible date.

He denied that an Army of 900,000 men, including the ten Divisions on the Rhine and the four in Great Britain, was excessive. He pointed out that the situation which had recently developed in Egypt, and which might be a very far-reaching danger, had necessitated an appeal to men collected at ports for demobilisation to return and help their comrades from being murdered.

TREASURY LICENCES.

NEW REGULATION ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, March 24th.

Mr. Asquith announced a regulation for issuing and exempting from the requirements of Treasury licences, all issues by Companies established in the United Kingdom, where the issuing Company certified that no part of the proceeds of the issue would be applied for capital purposes outside the United Kingdom. Issues outside the United Kingdom would not be permitted, except

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FISK established quality at Fisk Low Prices offers car owners for the first time an absolutely sure way to cut tire costs.

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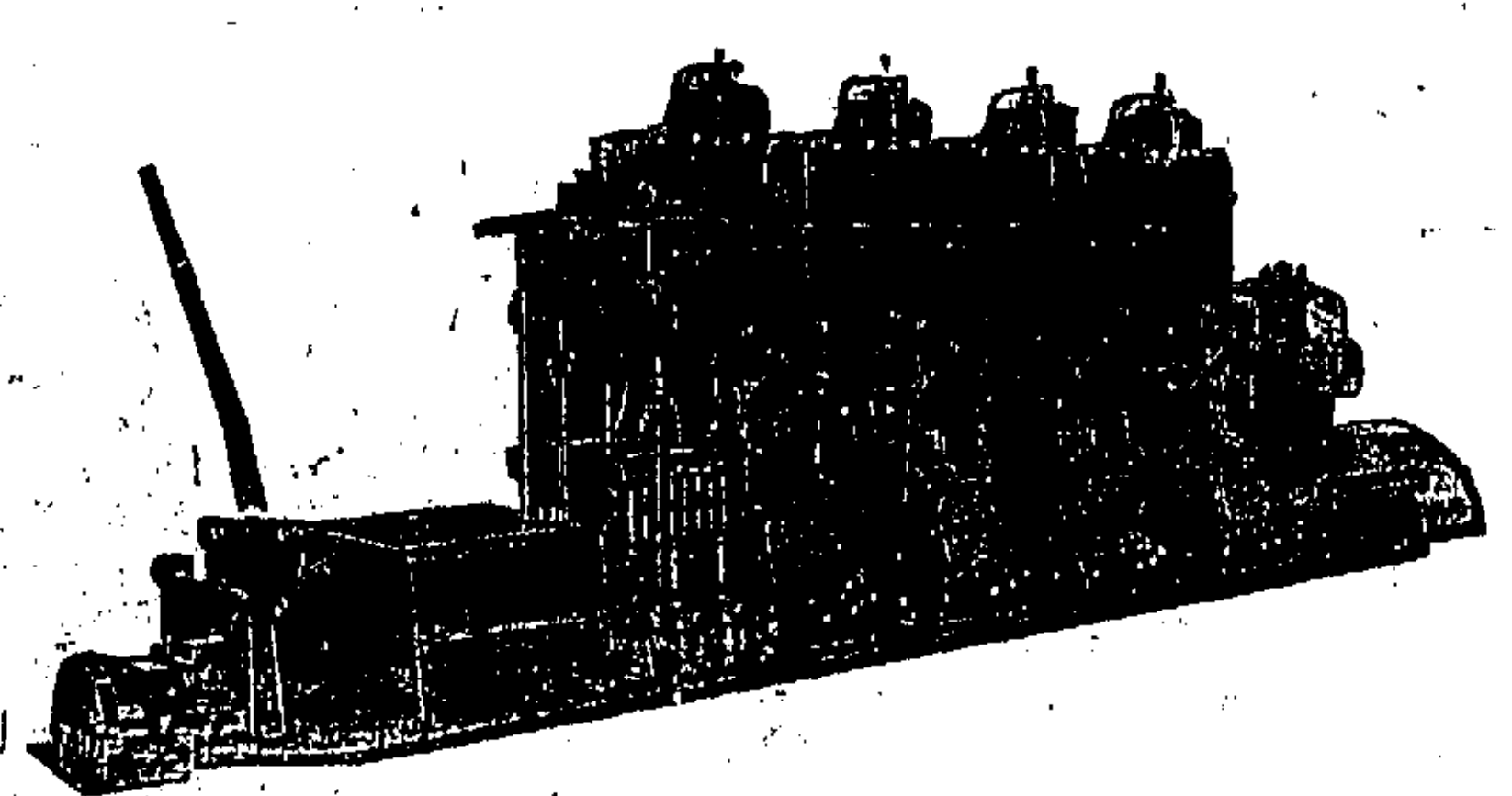


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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalins, Cubes, and Infusions—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

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The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel. The Engine with invisible exhaust. The Engine that is NOT a Semi-Diesel.

THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD FOR HOT BULB ENGINES

With and without waterpump. Yearly output over 70,000 B.H.P.

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The standard of self contained Electric Plants for Bungalows, Motor Yachts, etc. Machines in Stock for 47, 16, C. P. Lights up to 280, 16, C. P. Automatic and Works entirely on KEROSENE.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT. TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT BEING ARRANGED.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.
Several huge aeroplanes are preparing for a Trans-Atlantic flight which the Navy Department is undertaking shortly. Possibly three machines will participate in the flight, on the theory that, the greater the number, the greater the chances of success.

BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, March 24th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Archibald Hurd, Brigadier-General Seely said that the Dominions had been asked to appoint suitable officers for a liaison between their respective Governments and the Air Ministry. Some of these officers had taken up duties, and were a channel for assisting in a complete interchange of information and views. Regarding aerial commerce and communications within the Empire, representatives of the Dominions and India, in Paris, were assisting the Air Section of the British Peace Delegation. Their co-operation had been of great help in the consideration of an International Aerial Convention and in the regulation of rules for the air.

The Dominions concerned were also being consulted by the Department of Civil Aviation, respecting aerial communication and routes, and every endeavour was being made to keep in close touch with the subject.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

AMERICAN CONSIGNMENT AT HAMBURG.

PARIS, March 24th.
The Supreme Economic Council has fixed a list of commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting during the Armistice and has also arranged details regarding the payment for food by exports.

The Council has approved measures giving German fishing vessels greater freedom in their own waters. Mr. Charles Hoover is sending a consignment of food stuffs to Hamburg immediately, including two ship-loads for Czechoslovakia, and is also facilitating the shipment of food for Estonia and Poland.

SUPPLIES IN ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, March 24th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major Wedgwood, Mr. C. A. McCurdy, Secretary to the Food Controller, stated that no food had yet been sent to Germany, except to those areas occupied by the Allies. Food would not be sent into unoccupied Germany until the German Government fulfilled the preliminary conditions with regard to shipping and finance. Supplies were already in Rotterdam, in anticipation of the fulfilment of these conditions. About 45,000 tons of food-stuffs had arrived for German-Austria.

FEEDING AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 25th.
A Vienna telegram states that the British Mission had notified the Austrian Government that the food supply would be materially increased if order were maintained in Vienna.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT AT HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.
An American steamer has arrived at Hamburg with 7,500 tons of foodstuffs.

FIGHTING BOLSEHEVISM.

BIG BOLSEHEVIST ARMY CROSSES THE DNEISTER.

PARIS, March 24th.
A message from Zurich states that a Bolshevik Army of 70,000, commanded by Colonel Georgy, composed mainly of Hungarian and Bulgarian war-prisoners from Russia, crossed the Dniester, south of Lemberg.

AN INCORRECT RUMOUR.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.
A message from Vienna states that the rumoured advance of Russian Soviet troops, under General Georgy, is incorrect.

AMERICA.

COMPARATIVE EXPORT RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, March 25th.
The foreign and domestic commerce report shows an increase of 80 per cent in the export of breadstuffs in the first eight months of the fiscal year. The total value of exports was \$377,000,000, compared with \$209,000,000 in the previous year. The export of cotton decreased slightly, amounting to \$473,100,000, compared with \$470,000,000 in the previous year. Dairy products increased from \$274,181,044 last year to \$291,000,000 this year.—American Wire.

BRITISH TRADE.

NO EXPORT OF GOLD BULLION.

LONDON, March 25th.
The Press Bureau states:—The Board of Trade announce the prohibition of exportation of gold coin and bullion to all destinations. A general licence is being issued permitting the importation of any quantity of gold bullion.

EX-EMPEROR KARL TO RESIDE IN SWITZERLAND.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.
A message from Vienna states that the ex-Emperor and his family have gone to Switzerland.

JOUREY UNDER ALLIED PROTECTION.

BERNE, March 25th.
Ex-Emperor Karl's journey from Austria was accomplished under British protection. The ex-Imperial couple are residing in a chateau at Wartegg.

POLAND.

LEMBERG STILL BESIEGED.

WARSAW, March 23rd.
An Entente Mission is going to Lemberg to try again to arrange a Polish-Ukrainian armistice.

The military situation of Lemberg has greatly improved, since the Poles drove back the Ukrainians from the Sadowna-Wisznia-Grodek Railway, but the Ukrainians still surround Lemberg, which is being bombarded daily, and is very short of food.

The Ukrainian troops are mostly commanded by highly-paid German artillery officers.

HOSTILITIES STILL IN PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 27th.
The Peace Conference has not yet received any response from the Poles and Ukrainians to the Allies' demands for a suspension of hostilities.

SPAIN.

GENERAL STRIKE AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, March 25th.
A general strike occurred at Barcelona on March 23rd. Martial law was proclaimed on the 24th.

Martial law might be extended to the whole of Spain.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS?

MADRID, March 26th.
Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

A LOCAL GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD.

STARTS AS A RICE-BROKER AND ENDS IN GAOL.

A local Chinese adopted the tactics of Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford a few weeks ago, and, starting as a rice-broker, attempted to hood-wink a poor Chinese woman. Unlike his prototype, however, he forgot to keep within the law, and is now marking time for six weeks in Victoria Gaol.

The story is interesting. In the shortage of rice, and the high prices ruling, in consequence, the man saw an opportunity to make large profits, and looking round for an easy victim upon whom to commence operations, he fixed his attention on a Chinese woman living in St. Francis Street. Visiting her house on the pretext of searching for a friend, he got into conversation with her and dwelt on the high cost of living in Hongkong. He cited rice as an instance of "profiteering" on the part of local merchants, and expressed his sympathy with "the poor unfortunate people who had to work their lives out for a living, only to find that they had barely enough money to buy rice." The woman was touched by this evidence of sympathy, and the man, seizing his opportunity, told the woman he was employed on board a Shanghai steamer and was in a position to obtain rice from Shanghai at a very reduced rate—\$5.00 per picul, instead of \$8.00 per picul, the price at present ruling in Hongkong. The woman fell into the trap, and offered him \$7.50 for each picul of rice he could purchase for her, besides promising him a reward for his work. The man went away, but returned later in the evening and informed her that he had secured the rice on board the steamer and that he could let her have it for \$7. "Seeing is believing," thought the woman, and accompanied the man by means of bragging, the man managed to get \$21 from the woman while she waited on board the ship for the rice. She waited for a couple of hours, and then, becoming weary, went on board herself. She searched the vessel, but the man had disappeared. He was not seen again for several days, but on Friday his victim encountered him in Hollywood Road and gave him into custody with the result already described.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from H. W. Looker, Esq., to sell by Public Auction.

TODAY (MONDAY).

March 31st, 1919, at 11 A.M., at his residence No. 110, Plantation Road, the Peak, A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF POT PLANTS.

Including Australian and Canadian Roses, Fuchsias, Begonias, Azaleas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cyclamen, Geraniums, Violets, Freesias, Maidenhair, Asparagus, Plumbos and Asparagus, Springe, Arum, and Anemones, Lilies, and many Annuals; also Dahlia Roots, Cactus Peony—Single and Collarete.

Also 1 Donkey, one fowl house, and a number of Leghorn and Brahma fowls. (Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Saturday March 29th. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from F. B. L. Bowler, Esq., to sell by Public Auction.

TOMORROW (TUESDAY).

April 1st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his residence No. 7, Mountain View, The Peak, THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—Teakwood hall and Upholstered arm-chairs, sofa and pouffe, Blackwood desk, tables, arm-chairs and stands; Large Axminster carpet (good as new), engraving and paintings, brass fender, fire brasses, China, silver and brass ornaments, Singer sewing machine (good as new) gramophone, Carpets and Rugs, Crockery and Lace.

Curtains &c., &c. Extension dining table and chairs, glass cabinet, sideboard, oak desk, &c., &c.; a quantity of good cut glassware, crockery ware, &c., white enamelled twin bedsteads (hair mattresses), teak and iron bedsteads and cots, stair carpet and rods, washstands, toilet tables and double toilet set, Liberty handwoven carpet, bathroom, pantry and kitchen utensils, garden tent, toys, bamboo blinds (good as new), travelling bath, electric fittings, fan and table lamps, &c. (Particulars from Catalogue).

On view Monday morning and day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

ON WEDNESDAY,

April 2nd, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c. DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c. EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 64 in.

A few lots of Attached Cases and Bellow Valises. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY,

April 2nd, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c. DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c. EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 64 in.

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A few lots of Attached Cases and Bellow Valises. (All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

Paints, painted by Captain Loring, &c. &c. &c. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 29th.
Hain Lee, Chinese str., 750 tons, Capt. Mori, from Wei Hai Wei, which port she left on March 23rd, with a general cargo.
Hok Unfong, British str., 550 tons, Capt. W. H. Sparkes, from Macao, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Yik Hang S.S. Co.
Kwang Se, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Senator, American str., 1,450 tons, Capt. J. E. Gillespie, from Yokohama, which port she left on March 24th, with a general cargo.
Shensi, British str., 1,224 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Wuhu, which port she left on March 23rd, with a cargo of rice. B. & S.
Teun, British str., 1,250 tons, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 26th, with a general cargo. B. & S.
Wanna, British str., 215 tons, Capt. J. P. Sommerville, from Kwong Chow Wan, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Wana Hing & Co.

March 30th.
Alcorne, Chinese str., 305 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from Pakhoi, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Chint On & Co.
Dunsei Maru, Japanese str., 94 tons, Capt. Nakamura, from Wuhu, which port she left on March 23rd, with a cargo of rice. M.S.R.
Cheung, British str., 1,235 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from London and Middlebrook, which latter ports she left on February 1st, with a general cargo.
Hannam, American str., 2,075 tons, Capt. J. Lennox, from Saigon, which port she left on March 26th, with a general cargo.
Koya Maru, Japanese str., 829 tons, Capt. Kitajima, from Keelung, which port she left on March 27th, with a cargo of coal. O.S.K.
Nam Wan, Portuguese str., 275 tons, Capt. C. Costa, from Hainan, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Tai Fung & Co.
Shun Ching, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Place, from Macao, with a general cargo.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES.

For s.s. *Empress of Asia*, on March 30th: Rear Admiral Abo, Mr. Roy Anderson, Miss C. Almeida, Miss F. Almeida, Master Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Andrews, Mrs. Anforth, Mr. Wm. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bartlett, Mr. Bader, Mr. B. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Boode, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bryan, Mrs. Geo. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bernedo, Mr. D. G. Bruce, Miss J. M. Boyd, Mrs. B. H. F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carl, Mrs. A. Chapman, Mrs. H. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland, Mrs. L. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Camahort, Mr. Jesus Camahort, Mr. Antonio Camahort, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. N. Cama, Mrs. G. E. S. Cubitt, Miss B. and Miss E. Campbell, Mr. E. A. Dawson, Mr. A. C. Danberry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Darby, Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Diet, Mr. Jos. Daucan, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Evans, Mr. and Mrs. S. Evans, Miss K. Fox, Miss L. S. Foster, Mr. W. F. Ford, Mr. Denman, Fuller, Mr. Freudweiller, Mr. R. W. Gray, Mrs. S. Gaches, Mr. A. Gascou, Mr. and Mrs. Geare, Mr. B. S. Garcia, Mrs. Garibaldi, Mr. W. G. Galluzzi, Dr. J. Gonzales, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grut, Mr. N. M. Gonzoli, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hoes, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Herrier, Mr. and Mrs.

A. A. Honggeler, Miss M. Hands, Mr. L. P. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Inbalder, Mr. and Mrs. H. McR. Jones, Mr. L. G. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, Mr. J. J. Keriis, Mr. K. Komada, Mr. S. Kobrinsky, Mr. M. and Mrs. G. P. Mary Lambert, Mrs. Loureiro, Miss E. Lewis, Mr. Manuel Lopez, Mrs. S. G. Lambert, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. W. Laidley, Miss M. M. McNeill, Mr. C. S. Meek, Mrs. A. Moutrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCoy, Mr. D. Miller, Miss McCrae, Mr. Donald McCrae, Mr. Geo. C. MacDougall, Mr. R. S. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. K. Maglister, Mr. C. E. A. Maitland, Mr. D. M. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin, Mrs. E. Elmer Madsen, Mr. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Newhall, Mr. Judge D. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. K. Ojino, Mr. F. A. Onderwater, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Owen, Mr. F. L. Patton, Mr. A. C. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul, Mr. J. A. Russell, Miss Louis Robinson, Major and Mrs. C. E. Ruth, Mrs. E. N. Reid, Mr. P. H. Rolfe, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jno. Sommerville, Mrs. M. Slade, Mr. J. T. Spencer, Mr. A. Subic, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Starkey, Mr. and W. L. Swan, Mrs. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stone, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Miss Lucy Soule, Mr. Clark, Capt. Smith, Mr. F. da Silva, Dr. G. Singian, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Turnbull, Mr. A. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. P. Wearne, Mrs. Bella Wolff, Mrs. H. D. Warner, Mr. P. Warburton, Miss E. Waterman, Mr. A. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wheelwright, Mr. R. A. Williamson, Miss T. O. Wickbrown, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss J. Winters, Military Party: Capt. Allen, Capt. Barden, Capt. Brown, Capt. Crocker, Capt. Cook, Capt. Coulson, Capt. Evans, Capt. Godson, Capt. Hayes, Lieut. and Mrs. Hudson, Capt. Hogg, Lieut. H. W. Hutson, Capt. Kilpin, Lieut. and Mrs. Latham, Capt. McRoberts, Capt. Murrance, Capt. Marriott, Capt. Moore, Capt. Neill, Miss Offord, Capt. Princep, Capt. Riviere, Miss Eva, Rust, Capt. Reid, Capt. Savoury, Major Shuttleworth, Capt. Salvensen, Capt. Saunders, Capt. Seale, Capt. Stratton, Capt. Stephens, Capt. Simmons, Capt. Stilling, Capt. Tarr, Capt. Warren, and Capt. Wellesley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

Telegraphic advice has been received from Manila that the China Mail Steamship Co's s.s. *Nanking* sailed from that port on March 29th, at 10 a.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong this morning at daylight.

The s.s. *Slavic Prince* is due in Hongkong on April 1st and not on April 6th, as previously announced.

The *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama for Vancouver on March 28th, and is due at Vancouver on or about April 9th.

WATER REPORT.

March 30th, at 11.13—Pressure has increased slightly over Formosa, Hongkong and Tientsin, and decreased slightly elsewhere; the anti-cyclone is moving eastward, and the mms on will interrupt to the north of the Formosa Channel, but will continue to blow freshly over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.28 inches, against an average of 5.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. wind) fresh; cloudy; some rain.
Formosa Channel	(N. winds) strong; moderating.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamecks	No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, SPOR, &c.	ANDRE LERON	Freem. str.	---	---	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 30th Apr.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPOR, PANG &c.	NELLORE	Brit. str.	---	---	P.O. S. N. Co.	About 30th Apr.
LONDON via SIN, APORE, PENANG & C'bo &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
FAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN &c.	ALPS MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	---	---	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	NABAIRO	Am. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Apr.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI &c.	ARABIA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	SPW M. RU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th May, at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	LOZON MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 5th Apr.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	HIWALATA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
VAL PARABO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO &c.	SHIRO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th Apr.
NAGASAKI & KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	---	---	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
TIE-TSIN	SUBANG	Brit. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd May
SHANGHAI	KIMCHOW	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIJI	Brit. str.	---	---	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th Apr. at 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ABU MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Apr. at 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.	---	---	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	PAUL LECAT	Fre. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 6th Apr.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSU MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th Apr. at 9 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HATTAI	Brit. str.	---	---	JOHNSON, LAURENCE & Co.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	TAMING	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, LINGANG & BELEWAN-DELI	LOONGSANG	Dut. str.	---	---	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 8th Apr.
STRAITS & LONDON	WAN WATTEUCK	Brit. str.	---	---	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	At 10 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	BENRIKES	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KUMANG	Brit. str.	---	---	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Apr.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	---	---	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Apr.
JAVA	TAISHIN MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th Apr.
	DUNERA	Brit. str.	---	---	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	At 10 p.m.
	TOIMARORE	Dut. str.	---	---		

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, &c.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NELLORE"	20th April	28th May	3rd June

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA"	12th April	Due BOMBAY about 1st May
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FOR

SHANGHAI, KOBE, etc.

"DUNERA"	31st Mar. 4 p.m.	SHANGHAI Only.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.

M. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA
KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANTO MARU No. 1...
 NANTO MARU No. 2...
 NANTO MARU No. 3...
 SODEGAURA MARU...
 KYODO MARU No. 13...
 TAMON MARU No. 1...
 ASOSAN MARU...
 CHEIAN MARU...

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
 FREIGHT BETWEEN
 HONGKONG, BANGKOK
 AND OR
 SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

M. KOBAYASHI,

AGENT,

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 140 and 155.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, KANBUN, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, SUEZ, CANAL, PANAMA, COLON, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

TURNING TO CALCULATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to

OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

Telephone No. 1.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"MONTEAGLE"	5th April	29th April
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	19th May
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	14th May	4th June
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	28th May	18th June
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June	4th July
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	24th June	14th July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	8th July	30th July
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	22nd July	14th Aug.
"MONTEAGLE"	15th August	8th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	29th August	22nd Sept.

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing times, and conditions of service, apply to the General Agent, Pacific Coast Steamer Co., Ltd., 111, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

For freight rates and conditions of service, apply to the General Agent, Pacific Coast Steamer Co., Ltd., 111, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RHINA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to RHINA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Sole Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RENEWAN & BURNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF BRISTOL" April 16th.

LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF COLOMBO" May 10th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

as to Elms & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.	
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"KUPH"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHILI"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 1st Apr. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr. Noon.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 8th Apr. Noon.	
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Apr. 10 A.M.	
SWATOW	"KUMUOW"	On 7th Apr. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. First Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and cabins. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo through Bills of Lading to all Legation and Northern China. Passengers landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment.

Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST FORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Outgoing 8 to 10 Days.)

... [Capt. A. H. Stewart] ... TUESDAY, 1st Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

NORTHWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE ...	20th April.	26th May	3rd June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA ...	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DUNERA	31st Mar. 4 P.M.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. D. 111 p. 111 common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Heavy Consignments to be delivered at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to B. V. D. PARR, Superintendents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 tons	1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons	4th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, and KOBE	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KAMO MARU ... 15,980 tons	5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU ...	18th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU ...	Wed. 5th April
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, and RANGOON	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April
	RANGOON MARU ...	End of April

§ Omitting Shanghai and the Mail. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HONOLULU.

Operated by the magnificent and splendid passenger steamers "YUSHI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila and B.C.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 244 and 245

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	9th April
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YAMAGUCHI
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YAMAGUCHI
SHIMIZU MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YAMAGUCHI
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, UBUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 tons	On or about 5th April
	"NERA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons ... On or about 8th April

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "ALPS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer. "MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE. "RUZON MARU" ... End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April. "MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service. "TAIPOKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—Three steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... April 3rd, 1919.

"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For full particulars apply to—

Y. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

